

SOCIOLOGICAL JOURNAL

July 1, 1943

From today no transfers will be issued to Tule Lake, Topaz, and Manzanar since the escort service has been discontinued with the cut in appropriations. Furthermore, all departures must take place in the morning since there will be no escort service in the evenings.

It was reported today that all contracts with private truck owners have been cancelled. Over 300 private cars were in operation in Unit I alone in contrast to 60 in the two camps at Gila.

Statements by Wade Head, Ziles Zimmerman, and the chairmen of the three unit councils concerning the new WRA instruction reducing project employment were printed today in an extra put out by the Poston Chronicle. (Cf. attached page).

The Community Enterprises staged an appreciation party for the block manager staffs of Unit I in the evening at Mess Hall 32. The program was almost entirely Japanese.

Since today no cash grant to evacuees departing on indefinite leave will be issued until Congress passes the appropriation bill for the next fiscal year.

July 3, 1943

Since only one instructor has been allotted the Judo Department, five instructors who had been laid off applied at the police station for jobs today. The Police Commission met in an emergency session to consider their applications.

Extra

OFFICIAL SUPPLEMENT...

Thursday, July 1, 1943

Statements on the new instruction reducing Project employment were issued today by Mr. Head, Mr. Zimmerman and the three Unit Council Chairman, as follows:

MR. HEAD'S STATEMENT

To the Residents of Poston:

The following teletype, dated June 26, from Hilton S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, will be of interest to you:

INCOMING TELETYPE 6/26/43
WADE HEAD
POSTON, ARIZONA

A FORTHCOMING ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION ON PROJECT EMPLOYMENT TO BE EFFECTIVE JULY 1 ESTABLISHES EMPLOYMENT QUOTA FOR EACH PROJECT ON BASIS OF MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES NECESSARY TO PERFORM ESSENTIAL TASKS. STUDIES INDICATE COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER MAXIMUM FOR ORDINARY PROJECT OPERATIONS INCLUDING SUBSISTENCE PRODUCTION etc.....

The residents of this Project through the Manpower Commission of Unit 2, the Merit Rating Board of Unit 3 and the various Councils of all units have realized for some time that considerable improvement should be made in Project Employment. They have already made a contribution by evaluating the work, eliminating unessential work and improving morale. I know that they will assist me in carrying out Mr. Myer's directive in the best possible way.

Many parents have been concerned about the work habits acquired by the young people. Their future careers on the outside, as well as the type of service they render to the people of Poston, are affected by their work practices.

It is essential that your reputation for industry and efficiency, gained by many years of hard work, shall not be jeopardized. It is also vital that persons leaving for the outside shall create a favorable impression, improve the attitudes of the rest of the population toward evacuees and thus increase the number of work opportunities for others.

Let us jointly try to make the necessary employment adjustments so that we can promote both resettlement and the best kind of life for those remaining at Poston.

W. Wade Head
Project Director

STATEMENT BY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

A combined meeting of representatives of the three labor commissions was held together with the following representatives of the appointed personnel:

L. L. Nelson	John Powell
M. Burge	Giles Zimmerman
J. D. Crawford	R. Rupkey
H. Mathiesen	Mary Hayes
J. W. Sheppard	

The purpose of this meeting was to find the solution to meet the drastic cut in project employment effective July 1 as the teletype received from D. S. Myer, WRA Director reads.

In view of this directive from the Director, and the basic WRA policy to resettle the greater must face the facts as fact.

There will be no more workers for the whole Poston than 5600 of evacuee paid employees and furthermore the \$19-group will be cut from present 50% of work corps to 10%.

5600 total work corps simply means a cut of about 30% evacuee workers for the three projects. According to the directive, this 30% cut is inevitable.

In order to cut down the work corps in the most wisest manner, this representative body has appointed a group of seven will meet with all the departments of respective units in order to submit the minimum number of workers required to operate each department with (1) efficient management and distribution of labor (2) every employee to work full eight hour day with same standard of efficiency as in private employment.

Let us not consider our employment in terms of \$16.00 and \$19.00 but in the light of usefulness for the benefit of the community.

Wherever the ax may fall, let us cooperate and condier this first step toward re-relocation.

/s/ S. Nomura; Chairman
Local Council, Unit I

K. J. Takashima, Chmn. Local Council; Unit I; K. Uyeno, Chmn., Local Council Unit II.

OFFICIAL SUPPLEMENT

STATEMENT BY MR. ZIMMERMAN

The teletype message instructions issued June 26 by Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War work prevailing throughout the United States today. All over the country employment is geared to the task of placing essential men into essential jobs as quickly and as effectively as possible. It is only fitting that the efficient operation of this project be readjusted on this basis.

Director Myer has recently said "At one time we were under obligation to furnish employment on the project to all who were willing to work. This is not longer the situation. The ease of securing indefinite leave by all those whose records are clear, and the large number of jobs being submitted through Relocation Offices and otherwise, largely takes away that obligation. Instead it becomes our obligation to secure from every able bodied evacuee on our pay roll an honest day's work in necessary employment."

This action is therefore, taken with the best interest of the evacuees at heart. We strongly endorse the national policy of building for relocation as we feel it is vitally essential that all persons qualified to leave the center find their logical place in the American scene as quickly as possible, in order that they may contribute to their own and to the nation's welfare. Dependable work habits must be developed and the efficient operation of the project is vitally essential to all concerned, so we welcome these new regulations as a definite forward step in accomplishing these aims.

From the beginning, the project were intended as temporary way-stations to relocation for the evacuees. It has been the policy of the War Relocation Authority to do everything possible to stimulate this action and at the same time protect the life, health and safety of the evacuees. This policy is not intended to force discomfort upon the individuals but it is important that as many persons as possible relocate as quickly as possible. May we emphasize, however, that if a person is unsuccessful in his relocation attempts, he may return to a project when it is necessary.

The job that lies ahead in adjusting the present project opera-

WRA DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

A forthcoming administrative instruction on project employment to be effective July 1 establishes employment quota for each project on basis of maximum number of employers necessary to perform essential tasks. Studies indicate Colorado River Relocation Center maximum for ordinary project operation including subsistence production and Community Enterprises will be approximately 5600 employees. In addition 15 percent overage will be allowed to meet emergency needs. Not more than ten percent of employees may be classified supervisory or professional at \$19. At Project Director's discretion, same rate may be paid to employees performing unusually hard or disagreeable tasks up to 5 percent of total payroll. Budget allocations will be made accordingly. This policy assumes (1) efficient management and distribution of labor and, (2) that every employee will work full eight hour day with same standards of efficiency as prevail in private employment. Project Directors will be allowed three months beginning July 1 to come within quotas. Standard job descriptions and detailed suggestions will be issued soon but this is your authority to proceed immediately with necessary adjustment. Allocation of first quarter funds will contemplate achieving one-third of any necessary reduction of force by July 31 and quota limit by Sept. 30. Strongly recommend that evacuee community be fully informed of principles and purposes of this policy particularly the importance of efficient work and maintaining good work habits. Normal outlet for persons desiring employment is relocation and WRA will furnish project employment only to such persons as are genuinely needed for essential project operations.

D. S. Myer Washington D. C.

tions to these instructions is a large and complicated one, but still a possible one. With efficient cooperation of all parties concerned, these changes can be worked out on a fair and equal basis, and it is my feeling that the many advantages to be accomplished through this move will offset any disadvantages that may occur.

July 4, 1943

It was reported today that about a month ago three young policemen in one squad heard that professional gamblers were included in the group who habitually played hana games in the block 44 messhall so raided it one night. Since in hana games chips are rarely used the policemen demanded all the cash in the gambler's pockets. The following day the victims complained to Wade Head and the policemen were told they had no authority to do such a thing. The policemen returned the money to the gamblers but the latter could not remember how much each possessed at the time of looting.

I was also⁵ informed today that about three days ago the police raided the basement of block 11-8-B. At that time they found \$4.50 on the table. When the leader of the squad asked each person individually whether the money belonged to him or not each denied it vigorously. He then pocketed it saying: "If it doesn't belong to anyone I'll take it."

Since there had been considerable melon-stealing in the patch beyond block 26 policemen had been ordered to patrol that area hourly. On one of their tours they sighted an old man coming out of the melon patch with a heavily laden bag. They shot the police car directly in front of the frightened culprit and scolded him mercilessly before ordering him into the car. When the policemen attempted to start the car it refused to budge, so they told the victim if he aided them in moving it out of the heavy sand they would permit him to go free this time. The old man gladly consented to do it and toiled diligently for over an hour.

Many of the boys who had left for seasonal work in the Colorado area are now in Denver working at more lucrative jobs. Since the forced return to Poston of the four boys caught in Denver for jumping

contracts with a sugar beet company, these boys are reported to be very uneasy and wondering whether to report to the Denver WRA or to return to Poston. Their decision is made difficult by their desire to hang on as long as possible to their lucrative jobs.

It is claimed that young boys from southern California who have relocated in Denver are causing great concern to the Issei in going about dressed like Filipinos and acting as they did in the early stages of camp life.

It is rumored that in Chicago Negroes as well as Whites are attempting to lure Nisei girls into prostitution.

July 5, 1943

Head sent a notice this morning to the two Nakamura boys -- Kiichi and Katsy, Ben Nakasone, and Boner Nakashima to come to his office at 1:00 p.m. prepared for a trip. All of them except Boner appeared on time. When a police car was sent to fetch Boner they found him still packing and his mother weeping beside him. (Incidentally, his father is a stepfather, about 10 to 15 years his mother's junior). All four of them were herded into a project sedan driven by Miller, chief of Internal Security, and taken to Parker. It was reported that as soon as they reached Parker they were handed over to another federal agency.

The police department put up ten boulevard stops and five "Go Slow" signs in the center today. A squad then parked itself at the entrance to Unit I to await results. They made twelve arrests, including a Caucasian. One Nisei boy talked back to a policeman so was taken to the station for lashing. The evacuee traffic violators will be hauled before the municipal judge but the Caucasian will report to Miller. (The Poston Code of Offenses does not apply to Caucasians living in Poston). One policeman remarked: "If we don't ill-treat Caucasians in a place like this, we're saps."

The noodle factory reopened today with Abe as manager since George Yasukochi, the former manager, declined to accept the responsibility. The two delegates reported to X: "Since the house has been redecorated Nelson has been treating us very cordially." According to X on June 30 when he was chatting with Len Nelson Abe appeared at the official's office with a contract to be signed between the administration and the noodle workers. (The administration did not call for a contract but the workers were afraid it might not live up to its word so they wanted the agreement in black and white. Yahiro in the capacity of city clerk drew up a contract which Abe brought over to Nelson with Yahiro's secretary). Nelson inquired: "Who drew this up anyway?" The secretary replied timidly: "Yahiro". Nelson burst out indignantly: "This is none of his god-damn business." He was furious because he thought Yahiro was intruding into someone else's business. He finally signed it. Abe later remarked to X: "I didn't know the administration hated Jimmy Yahiro that much. I'm going to advise him to resign from his job."

July 6, 1943

At the regular block managers' meeting in the morning Nelson announced that he had been in conference with Dr. Harris and Miss Cushman all day yesterday. He claimed that the school buildings originally intended for the elementary school will be used for the high school next year. A recent survey of school-age children indicated that there would be sufficient space to accommodate the fifth and sixth grades also. For the elementary school he wanted seven barracks in Unit I vacated. The school authorities had an elaborate plan locating the elementary school in the northwestern, southwestern and central sections of camp but Nelson felt this was impractical. As an alternative they had decided to vacate barrack 14 (bachelors' quarters) in seven

blocks. They wished to keep the kindergarten and pre-school classes together as much as possible. Nelson then invited suggestions and advice from the block managers.

The majority of the block managers wanted to put off the subject until the opening of school in September since the housing situation might loosen up by that time. Nelson stated that the population will not decrease -- infact he was expecting an increase since many on seasonal leave will in all probability return. They then claimed that many of the blocks were still overcrowded and the vacating of barrack 14 would be impossible. Nelson agreed that nothing could be done in such a case. Finally the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee for discussion.

Joe Nakai, director of summer school activities, then requested the block managers to order the block janitor to clean the classrooms in their blocks once a day. This started a round of fireworks. Some ~~retorted indignantly~~ retorted indignantly: "Why not let the kids do it?" Joe replied: "This is summer vacation and if we let the kids do it the enrollment will decrease. Besides, the janitors are not working eight hours a day. Everyone has to work eight hours a day from now on so make them work." Someone asked insolently: "Do you work eight hours?" He answered: "Sure, I work ten hours everyday." His interrogator persisted: "In your block can you make your janitors clean up the classroom?" Joe retorted: "Sure. If he doesn't I'll clean it up myself. Even during the cotton picking season, we councilmen picked cotton." Someone interrupted: "That isn't the question. The question is: Can you make your block janitor do it?" Another added: "Yeah, if you tell the janitor to do it, he'll quit."

Tom Sakai, the block manager supervisor, chimed in: "That's alright. Let them quit. Lots of them will be out of a job and they'll be glad to work." Someone exclaimed: "I don't want to clean the

latrines. You can't make everyone do it." At this point Nelson intergened: "Get this straight. We may not have janitors left. The question of the new order is serious. There will be a lot of trimming down in many places. Don't make any mistake about that." He explained that the situation may become so critical that the block managers themselves might have to clean latrines. The block manager of 45 interrupted him at this stage: "Not me, don't ask me to clean latrines. The status of the block manager staff is uncertain. The office of the block representative of the P.T.A. is permanent. Why not let him clean up the room or let him worry about finding someone to do it for him?" Everyone agreed to this.

Nelson announced that the Manpower Commission was experiencing great difficulty in allocating workers to the \$16 and \$19 categories. In Camp I 50% of the employees at present are receiving \$19; in Camp II, 43%, and in Camp III, 63%. Until the new classification is completed all workers will receive \$16. After that all those placed in the \$19 class will receive the balance retroactively on a supplementary payroll in August. The plan is to cut 1/3 of the surplus workers in July, another third in August and the final third in September.

The Committee for the Youth Counseling Board drew up a rough draft of its framework and took it to Ted Haas to be translated into legal language. The project attorney contended that the board was appropriating duties rightfully delegated to the Judicial Commission by the WRA and the Poston Community Charter so it must be made a part of that organization. Since he was more interested in finding out conditions in camp from the three committee members he declared he would go over it at his leisure and redraft it for them. Some of the inquiries he directed at them were:

"How much were the people aware of this so-called gangs?"

"How much were the people aware of juvenile delinquency in camp?"

"Do you really think the reported rape case occurred?"

"Do you think more people will go out rapidly?"

"What do you think is slowing up the relocation program?"

"Is the newly adopted elective system of the block managers helpful in anyway?"

"How much closer is the block manager to the block residents than the councilmen?"

It was reported today that four days ago a squad of policemen canvassed blocks 19 and 30 for stolen government property especially from the school grounds and found 4 to 5 long pieces of pipe and about 40 to 50 perfect pieces of lumber. They took down the names and addresses of the culprits and ordered them to return them to the school grounds. They then watched to see that their commands were obeyed. They cautioned the thieves that their names would be placed on the police record and that a second offense would not be tolerated.

I was informed this afternoon that about ten days ago a still-born baby was discovered in the sewer pool beyond block 59 by the sewer watchmen who recovered it and buried it near the spot. They could not sleep for two nights worrying about it so reported the incident to the police. Policemen think it was thrown into the pool by someone living in that ~~quad~~ quad (i.e. blocks 53, 54, 59 or 60). One of them commented: "Since Mrs. Saito has gone out I thought this sort of thing had stopped." (He was obviously referring to her abortion practices).

Dr. Arthur L. Harris, former principal of the Camp I High School has been officially notified that he has been appointed acting Director of Education and that he will assume the directorship as soon

as he is cleared through civil service. At the same time Frances Cushman, former guidance director, was appointed acting principal of Camp III High School to succeed Chester E. Potts, and Mr. Hayano, chairman of the Parents Association of Camp I, assistant Director of Education.

K. Kuroiwa of Camp II and Jimmy Yahiro were appointed city manager and city clerk respectively by the chairman of the Community Council. Kuroiwa is a leader of the Kibeis in Camp II and was formerly closely associated with Tachibana who was sent to Lordsburg shortly after the beating of Saburo Kido.

July 7, 1943

As I was coming out of the messhall ~~ma~~ after lunch Mrs. Miyata, who works in the Hospital, caught up with me and whispered: "You were right. The two Nakamura boys were taken out the day before. Mrs. Nakamura has been imploring ^{Mr.}rs. Mukaida for the last two days to help her do something about it. She went home Monday afternoon after working all day in the hospital and found her two boys gone. So Mrs. Mukaida after much difficulty finally succeeded in cornering Mr. Head and requesting their immediate release. She explained to him that a certain faction in camp had clamored for their removal in the hopes of embarrassing their father into resigning from the chairmanship of the community council. Mr. Head informed her that much pressure had been exerted upon him by certain people to transfer them so he had to comply with the demand. He had sent them to Gila for two or three weeks until the excitement subsides."

Via X: Mrs. Mukaida was seen by several people yesterday afternoon

L. Mrs. Mukaida is in charge of linens at the hospital and is ^{Mr.}rs. Nakamura's boss.

waiting in the lobby outside of Head's office for over an hour and a half. Later on they found out that she had begged Head to return the Nakamura boys immediately because it was the work of politicians and unless they were returned there would be a severe repercussion in camp. Nomura stopped me in the latrine yesterday and reported: 'Mrs. Mukaida is trying to put pressure on Wade Head to return the boys immediately. She's going to get into trouble. Somebody ought to tell her that.' So I explained to him that Mrs. Mukaida works in the hospital with Mrs. Nakamura and was probably trying to do a good turn for her subordinate. Nomura replied: 'Oh, that's how it is.'"

At the block managers' Executive Committee meeting in the morning Nelson thanked them for their cooperation in rounding up the bad boys. Beyond that he refused to divulge anything.

"Rumors" credited to Japanese short-wave broadcasts:

The news coming on the American broadcast is 100% false. It is unbearable to hear such reports. It is bearable when it is 10% false and 90% true.

The American Navy landed and occupied Rendova Island. Afterwards they gathered sufficient strength to initiate a landing at Kula Bay in New Georgia Island. In the invasion force were 19 warships and 32 transports. We (i.e. the Japanese) knew of the approaching force. The Americans began landing in the afternoon. We offered no opposition at that time but when night fell we began to attack; mainly with aircraft and submarines. They were easy prey because they were still engaged in landing operations. The searchlights beamed toward the shore so we could pick our targets easily. By morning we had destroyed 35 vessels but 17 escaped. Among the 35 destroyed were the Helena ---- (This was followed by a string of names which our listener could not identify). Our forces are now in the process of annihilating those who had landed.

July 8, 1943

A man was going around camp recently stating: "The war will be over on August 2. The Japanese will raid the U.S. Better not go out of camp." He credited this bit of news to a Japanese short-wave broadcast. (We tried to verify this with the man who listens to the

broadcasts regularly and he claimed nothing of this sort had come over recently.) The dispenser of this information was hailed into Wade head's office a short time ago. The project director inquired: "I understand you are ~~gxi~~ giving out news on Japanese broadcasts to residents here. Where do you get these news? Do you have a short-wave radio?" The man was indignant and exclaimed hotly: "Who told you that? I don't have a short-wave set. I don't need to have one. You see those articles in the newspapers which give Japanese ~~brad~~casts, don't you? Well, I collect them from many papers and give them to the residents."

Representatives from each of the 36 messhalls in Camp I met in the block 36 messhall in the evening to confer with Snelson concerning the proposed cut in messhall workers. The chief steward opened the meeting by declaring that he could have reduced the employees by sending a memo but had decided ^d it was wiser to talk it over with them. He proposed that they cut 10% of the surplus workers by July 31, another 10% in August. They could begin by reducing the number of employees in class D kitchens from 34 to 30. There was no objection to this proposal. Concerning the second cut they pleaded: "If we must cut, we will have to oblige you but please see to it that there won't be any more reduction." From then on the meeting turned out to be a complaint session. The kitchen representatives wanted better equipment, better food, etc.etc. which Snelson doggedly persisted were unobtainable in the market today.

Allen Cushman, acting head of the Departure Station announced today that the quota on east bound travel limited to 10 daily since June 22 had been lifted. No evening departures, however will be ~~permitted until money is available for~~ permitted until money is available for escort service.

July 9, 1943

Nisei who were influenced by Jimmy Yahiro to answer negatively to 27 and 28 in the Selective Service Registration questionnaire in February are sore at him now because they have evidence that he answered them affirmatively. His appointment as city clerk to the local council is conclusive proof to them that he answered "yes" to the loyalty question. (Only those who answered affirmatively to 28 can hold positions in the council).

Nomura reported today: "Kuroiwa is going to get into trouble soon because he is double-crossing his friends in Camp II."

I heard today that about three or four days ago an old man called "Choppo" who serves as block gardener in 30 got into a fight with the block children and injured one. It appeared that a group of youngsters including those of Mrs. Sara Kido, the former councilman from that block, Elmer Yamamoto, attorney, and M. Okamoto, present councilman, constantly annoyed Choppo by damaging the gardens he was tending. On that day he got into an argument with the twelve-year-old son of the former proprietor of Midori, a restaurant in L.A., and socked him heavily in the forehead causing him to fall. As he was about to kick the fallen boy, Mrs. Kido intervened so he lost his aim and kicked his shins rather than the abdomen he was planning to attack. Even when he was checked by bystanders he continued belligerently: "We'll go to the block 5 park and finish this out. But you sign a "release" first." (In other words he did not wish to be sued). The block residents were highly incensed at his behavior and filed a complaint at the police station. Choppo was immediately placed in the Indian jail at Parker but was returned to the Poston city jail the next day. While confined there he utilized all sorts of pretexes --e.g. going home to get his mandolin, to get a haircut, etc. -- to get out of jail. Dr. Leighton examined

him and pronounced him "a little off but not sufficiently so to call him legally insane." Meanwhile a block meeting was called to decide what to do with him since a number of people opposed the prosecution of his case. When a vote was taken it was discovered that nine favored prosecuting him to the limit; 26 for release, and 11 ~~undecided~~ were undecided. M. Okamoto as leader of the 26 favoring leniency contacted Mr. Head and requested Choppo's removal to block 27 where the Sumo Headquarters is located (Choppo is the referee in sumo games here). It is reported that the project director replied at that time: "Alright, I'll move him to any block but you'll have to get the okay from that block. I'm not going to get it for you."

According to the block manager of 3 who has relatives in 27 Okamoto visited the block manager of that block and informed him that Mr. Head desired to transfer Choppo to his block. The manager therefore called a block meeting at which time the residents refused to accept the offender. Today a trial was held and he was found guilty. (On July 14 the court suspended his three-month jail sentence and transferred him to Camp II with the admonition that he cannot visit Camp I for three months. It is said that Choppo is very happy there since ~~is~~ his apartment is nicely furnished with linoleum and other "luxuries" unknown to Camp I.

The Population Bureau announced today that 2542 individuals have left Poston since February 1. Of this number more than half is reported to have gone out on indefinite leave.

July 10, 1943

The Poston Chronicle announced today that the Arizona law prohibiting business transactions with Japanese without publication of notice was ruled unconstitutional Tuesday by Judge M.T. Phelps of the Superior Court.

July 12, 1943

It was reported today by Nomura that the M. P. commandant here is extremely anxious to have 17 M.P.'s stationed here who have seen action in Guadalcanal, Hawaii and Alaska transferred elsewhere because they are particularly friendly with young boys in camp and are unwittingly giving out military information which have not yet been released to the American public. Some of the stories attributed to these M.P.'s are the following:

The Japanese soldiers are very smart. Their aim is to injure Americans not to kill them. When an American soldier is injured four others are placed out of action because it requires two soldiers to carry him back on a stretcher and two others to relieve them.

When the Americans landed on Guadalcanal there were no Japanese soldiers present to attack them. They only heard birds chirping merrily on the treetops. When the landing barges had returned to the mother ship Japanese soldiers began shooting them from the spot where they had heard birds chirping. After a few of them had been captured they discovered that all of them had whistles which clearly imitated a bird's call.

The newspapers claim that the Americans have air superiority in the Solomons but that is untrue. They have only a precarious beachhead and in order to extend their position they are going to suffer a great deal of casualty.

The U.S. had anticipated 10,000 Japanese soldiers on Attu but actually found only 2500. It appears as though Japan had no intention of reinforcing this island. What she did was to let this handful fight to the last ditch to inflict the heaviest possible damage on U.S. troops. Now the U.S. holds Attu and must send reinforcement there which requires a great many vessels. She is more or less in a trap because to send supplies there she will encounter great difficulty in skirting the heavily reinforced island of Kiska.

The following "rumor" which I heard today is credited to a Japanese short-wave broadcast:

America lost 10,000 soldiers -- dead, wounded or captured -- at Rendova. She also lost 9,000 more at New Georgia Island. All the U.S. soldiers landed on New Georgia were completely wiped out.

A few days before the Rendova attack Japanese submarines sighted a convoy of about 100 U.S. ships steaming toward the southwest Pacific. Shortly before reaching Australia it split into three parts -- one of the larger ones going towards Darwin, another towards Rendova and the smallest towards New Georgia. Torpedo fighters and bombers were

immediately dispatched to attack the ships going toward Darwin but they could not be sighted so they merely dropped bombs on the concentration depot now being constructed ~~five~~ fifty miles south of Darwin. Meanwhile others were ready for the invasion of Rendova and New Georgia.

It is reported that this ~~h~~roadcast concluded: "If you don't know which boats you (i.e. the U.^S.) have lost we'll tell you" and read off a long list of ship names beginning with the Helena, New Hampton, etc. Some of the residents are saying that instead of preventing us from possessing short-wave sets the U.^S. government should take them away from Americans, especially Negroes and Mexicans.

Block 17 held a block meeting in the evening regarding the drawing up of a petition for the return of the Nakamura boys. (Their family resides in that block). Some block residents reported confidentially: "We can't say this publicly but those boys deserve to be removed. It's for the good of the camp."

July 13, 1943

The Poston Chronicle announced today that effective tomorrow persons may not fish in the Poston area without an Arizona fish and game license. Five evacuee game wardens have been appointed by Ernest Miller, chief of Internal Security, to enforce the regulation. Licenses are expected to go on sale at the main canteen tomorrow.

Davis McEntire, assistant chief of the WRA Employment Division, arrived last night ostensibly on the first leg of a routine inspection tour of all relocation centers. The real reason for the visit, however, was to contact Dr. Mary Hayes who has been in Poston since late in May to see whether she would take over his duties. She accepted so McEntire will leave for San Francisco where he will make a study of the racial minority problem on the Pacific Coast under the sponsorship of the Commonwealth Club.

There is a rumor afloat that Tep Ishimaru is the one who is responsible for the statement that the majority of Nisei girls who leave camp become prostitutes on the outside. It is said that there is a continuous stream of mothers who come to Tep's apartment from morning till night to seek advice on whether to send their daughters out or not. Tep is on record as saying that this is not the time to relocate -- that people should wait awhile.

July 15, 1943

Practically every block held a meeting in the evening to draw up a list of complaints to be handed to the Spanish consul on his arrival next week. Apparently after the skirmish last December the "big shots" decided it was wiser to consult the populace than undertake the task themselves.

July 16, 1943

The Spanish consul accompanied by a representative of the State Department arrived in Poston this morning, some three or four days before the expected date. Most of the day was spent in interviewing families of internees.

Via ~~Momura~~: "It is wild and tough in Leupp. They don't listen to the administrative people. Many cases of fights are reported. There are no women in camp to soften their ~~lives~~ lives. Kurihara (man who figured prominently in the Manzanar riot) is not popular there. One man who was taken there by mistake from Tule Lake is looked upon with great suspicion as a "dog" because he does not rightfully belong to this group. The violators of regulations are put in solitary confinement but they are said to be tougher than ever when they come out of there."

It was reported today that a gang of three boys who had loaded up their trucks with iron from the maintenance garage were ordered to unload them by a Caucasian employee without any apparent reason. In anger the boys pounced upon the Caucasian when he was isolated in the restroom and beat him up. (Ted Haas verified this story Sunday night but claims the boys were ordered to unload because they could not produce a requisition from the administration authorizing them to pick up the iron. At present Head is deliberating what penalty to inflict on them).

July 17, 1943

A committee composed of M. Okamoto, Yamada, Chishi, Kushiya, T. Matsumoto, and Kawasaki condensed the list of complaints to be presented to the Spanish consul submitted by the 36 blocks into one list in the morning. It is reported that block 30 had one hundred grievances while block 42 failed to submit any. The final list as presented to the Spanish consul read as follows:

July 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: HONORABLE F. DE AMAT, CONSUL OF SPAIN
FROM: ISSEI RESIDENTS OF POSTON
SUBJECT: PROBLEMS FACED BY ISSEI RESIDENTS OF POSTON

We wish to inform you that the residents of Poston appreciate the kind treatment extended by Mr. Wade Head, the Project Director, and his staff.

The following are problems faced by the Issei residents of Poston at present. We wish to have your honorable consideration and discretion to this matter.

1. The recent policy of W.R.A. has limited the number of evacuee employee within the Project (Poston Relocation Center). Pursuant to the W.R.A. instruction, the clothing allowances ingranted to those who are employed and their dependents only. Hence, there will be many evacuee who will be deprived of this grant. We feel all evacuee should be provided with clothing allowance grant regardless of their employment.

2. Heretofore, we in Relocation Center were provided with forty-five cents (45¢) a day per person for our food: but recently it has been decided by the W.R.A. to limit our food cost to thirty-one (31¢) cents and we are told to produce the balance of fourteen (14¢) cents within the project. We feel ~~xxxx~~ it is almost impossible to produce it as the necessary agricultural equipments, fertilizer and seed are very difficult to procure due to present national situation. We believe the responsibility of providing us with forty-five (45¢) cents a day per person for our food lies on the W.R.A. or the government. Therefore, we especially for the infants and growing children.

3. Without the adequate living security we earnestly request the W.R.A. to restrain from resettling the evacuee outside of Relocation Center. As in many case, the evacuee left the Project by obtaining employment outside but found the job unsuitable to them. During the time they are looking for another job, they have no security of living income; therefore we request through your office to negotiate with the U.S. Government to provide five hundred dollars (\$500) to each member of evacuee who are leaving for outside employment. (Mr. Myer, Director of W.R.A. stated it requires approximately four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) a year per person living in the project.)

4. We wish to have the hospital facilities improved. Especially at present we are facing the shortage of doctors due to evacuee doctors leaving the project for outside employment. In order to retain the present doctors the same provision as any government employed doctors outside of center. Also to provide the hospital with the sufficient medical supplies and equipment.

5. The majority of the evacuee employed are receiving sixteen dollars (\$16) a month. They labor eight hours a day under terrific heat of 135 degrees which impair their health. We request a pertinent improvements for them.

6. The improvements has been added since last year to the present sewage system but it is still incomplete and defective, which is very unhealthy. Therefore, we request an immediate complete improvements.

7. We wish to have an earliest reunion of the internees with their families in this relocation center. If it is impossible for the internees to return to the relocation center to reunite with their families, will you please make arrangements for their reunion in the interment camp as soon as possible.

8. If possible, will you make an inspection tour of the relocation centers every three months. And please notify the city council of the respective center at least two weeks prior to your tentative date of your visit.

9. Will you consider a definite ways of correspondence with the people in Japan either through the International Red Cross or by some other means.

10. Will you kindly inform us the further developments concerning the exchange of civilians between United States and Japan.

We wish to extend our deepest appreciation for your kind effort in helping us in various ways.

Respectfully submitted
Issei Residents of Poston I

At that time the Spanish consul handed the committee the following message which was transmitted from the lower house of the Japanese ~~Reik~~ Diet:

"The Diet of the Japanese Empire extends the deepest sympathy to our compatriots who are residing in enemy countries. You are requested to conduct yourselves with prudence and hope under the present emergency."

It was reported today that Tsukamoto will be taken out at the time of segregation.

Nomura complained today that the Poston Chronicle had reported the trust fund distribution erroneously. He continued: "It is reporting erroneously too often. It should be barred from council meetings. The executive secretary should pass out press releases instead."

A block meeting was held in 46 in the evening to oust Okamoto, the councilman, and George Oki, the block manager, from office. Since Nelson expected trouble he requested the presence of policemen.

Consequently three policemen were dispatched to the scene and they were later reinforced by Ken Sato, assistant chief of Internal Security, and Jumbo Ota, chief of police of Unit I. About 11:00 p.m. Head and Nelson appeared outside the messhall where the meeting was in progress and watched the proceedings for about ten minutes. When Head detected X in the group of curious spectators he chided: "It's a shame you live in a block like this." X replied: "This is a good example of how not to run a block." Head agreed: "You said it." When X later remarked that it was too bad that he could not understand what was going on the project director retorted: "Maybe

it's a good ~~idea~~ thing I don't understand." When the meeting became rather heated he exclaimed: "They might feel better if they start scrapping."

A panel discussion on "Resettlement" was held on the block 4 stage this evening with Masao Satow, Special Evacuee Division Head of the National YMCA, Ziles Zimmerman, Walter Balderston, and Dr. Tep Ishimaru as participants. When Dr. Ishimaru, the last speaker in the group commenced reading his paper in English a rather large group of Issei got up boisterously and ostentatiously began to leave. Speculations were rife as to why the Issei walked out on Tep. Some claimed they probably were tired of listening to speeches in English which they could not understand and expected Tep at least to speak in Japanese. Others maintained Tep was unpopular with the Issei and this was one way of embarrassing him. Sumida, the block manager of 16, remarked later: "I hadn't realized that the Issei's dislike for Dr. Ishimaru^a was as deep-rooted as that." Interestingly enough, of all the four speakers that night Tep was the only one who rooted for the Issei.

July 18, 1943

It was reported by the police today that a case of eggs was stolen from messhall 21 by a group of young boys.

Nelson remarked this morning that block 28 was quieting down somewhat. He claimed that Head had repeatedly warned that block that if they had another trouble he would disband the block.

July 19, 1943

I was informed today that Nisei cannot stand sugar beet work and 99% of them are jumping their contracts. My informant cited the case of Ito of block 36 who after two weeks of sugar beet work could no

longer endure it and skipped to Denver, then to Chicago. He was picked up by Jimmie Dykes whom he previously knew and is at present working for the White Sox and the Cubs for \$60 a week as clubhouse attendant. He also reported that the Denver produce houses are run by Germans or Italians who are firing whites to hire Japanese as packers.

Len Nelson distributed the following memo to block managers this morning:

You are hereby notified that the present staff of ten must be reduced to seven members by July 31, 1943. It is suggested that the reduction of positions in the block be based on essentiality of the work. Please advise this office at your earliest convenience the positions that are to be eliminated as of July 31, 1943.

July 20, 1943

When X dropped in to see Nelson this morning the official remarked: "I don't think those guys with dual citizenship will have any chance in Japan. So you can imagine what chance those who are American citizens and who have never been to Japan will have. I have interviewed forty Nisei who answered "No, No" during registration."

"You can understand why those who applied for repatriation will be placed with others in the segregation camp. I don't blame those people, however. To want to go back to Japan -- that's their business."

"I know a boy who served in the Army and who was discharged for no reason at all when war broke out. He signed "No, No" and now he is regretting it. I can understand how he felt then. We will give a hearing to each one although it will take time."

When X remarked, "I hear Isamu Uchida threatened one of you people to lay off him because the November affair is not settled yet." Nelson exclaimed: "It's not to any of us three -- Head, Gelvin or me.

If he had said that to any of us we sure will take care of that shrimp, you bet you. We sure made lots of mistakes -- the Indian Service and the WRA -- all of us. People came here from different parts of California. They didn't know each other. So small guys who had never done anything outside talked loud and got recognition from others. Small shits trying to be big shots!"

He continued: "There is a guy who went around and told others to answer No's. He then answered "Yes" himself. Yes, we will catch up with that guy soon. There were many guys who told people to answer "No" to the questions and many were influenced by them. I sure would like to get hold of these guys. They don't realize that it's serious to answer No."

At the regular meeting of the block managers in the morning it was announced that the mosquito situation was extremely bad and that all fish ponds breeding mosquitoes would be condemned. The per capita daily consumption of water was said to be 275 gallons at present.

The resolution for establishment of the Youth Counseling Board in the following form was approved by the block managers and dispatched to the local council for action:

~~WHEREAS~~
~~WHEREAS~~, problems concerning juvenile delinquency are peculiarly vested with a public interest, and

WHEREAS, in the interest of the residents of Unit I, it is hereby resolved and ordained as follows, to wit:

1. That a Youth Counseling Board is hereby established with a membership of not less than three (3) and not more than seven (7) to be appointed in the manner and for the periods as hereinafter more specifically set forth.

2. Within a period of two weeks after the adoption of this resolution, the Chairman of the Local Council of Unit I, Block Manager Supervisor of Unit I, Chairman of Executive Board of Unit I, and the Unit Director of Unit I, shall select or appoint the Youth Counseling Board and shall also determine the number of people that shall serve

on this Board. The Chairman of the local council, Unit I, shall call the first meeting of the Youth Counseling Board and shall act as Chairman pro-tem of said meeting until the board elects its own chairman.

3. The term of office of the Youth Counseling Board shall be for a period of one year commencing the first day of July, 1943, and expiring on the thirtieth day of June, 1944, or until their successor has been appointed or designated.

4. The Youth Counseling Board shall investigate any and all cases involving juvenile delinquency and make recommendations to the Judicial Commission, the Project Director, the Police Department, or to any other official or department concerning the disposition of the particular problem. The board shall also set as probation officers for juvenile delinquents and to act generally as a Counseling Board on any and all problems affecting juveniles.

5. This Board shall be under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commission of Unit I, and any and all disciplinary orders shall be exercised only under the direct supervision and order of the Judicial Commission or the Project Director.

6. The Youth Counseling Board shall hear all matters involving minors under the age of eighteen (18) years referred to it by the Judicial Commission, and shall also hear all other matters involving the moral or delinquent conduct, and any other misconduct of minors under the age of eighteen (18) years.

7. The Youth Counseling Board may confer with the Judicial Commission, the Police Department, Department of Education, Social Welfare Department, Block Manager Supervisor's office, and any other law enforcing and all administrative agencies for such information and reports as said board may find necessary.

Chino Inouye, a member of the Nakamura gang who lives in X's block was refused clearance to relocate a few days ago by the Internal Security Department. The chief of police with reference to this commented: "We can't approve those boys with bad reputation for leaves. They are bad enough here and they are likely to be worse outside. If anything happens outside involving these boys, the police department will be responsible. I don't want them to go out and give a bad reputation to other Japanese." Chino appealed to Head and was told to return to his office with his mother and the block manager next morning. Last night Chino called at X's apartment and requested aid in getting out. After a long conversation concerning his gang

exploits in Camp X inquired: "If you succeed in getting your clearance will you promise that you wouldn't act like a pachuco kid in town? The letters coming back to Poston emphasize constantly that something should be done to kids acting like pachucos. The people outside haven't seen Japanese before and they are likely to judge Japanese by their conduct. You are from Boyle Heights and I don't need to explain what I mean. I want to stress the fact that all the people who relocate are on trial. You have pride in your race, haven't you?" Chino promised humbly that he would be careful.

This morning Mrs. Inouye, Chino and X called at the project director's office. Head feared that sixteen was too young an age for one to go out. X disagreed claiming it was not a question of age. He himself had worked on farms at that age. However, he did not want Chino to go out on this specific contract because six high school boys in his block were going and their parents were extremely afraid of Chino's influence on them. He had had a difficult time persuading these parents to consent to ~~the~~^{their} sons' leaving. He preferred to see Chino go out on a smaller contract. Head agreed to abide by any recommendation X made and requested him to confer with Jumbo Ota immediately.

When X ~~contacted~~ contacted the chief of police later in the morning he was willing to give Chino another chance provided he left on a small contract which called for only 7 or 8 workers. He felt that the present one requesting 100 workers was too large and feared Chino's bad influence on them. He further argued that if a boy went wrong in camp and was given a clearance without evidence of his having reformed all delinquents will be skipping camp whenever things became too hot for them. He claimed that he wanted assurance that they would behave outside. Finally, he consented to make a

recommendation for Chino's clearance on condition that he seek a smaller contract and promise to behave outside.

Nakase revealed today the circumstances under which George Fujii, executive secretary of the Local Council, was kicked out of block 28 recently. It appeared that at the send-off party for the first contingent of volunteers for the combat unit someone who worked in the subsistence department brought a hunk of meat to celebrate the occasion. Kinjo and two others after the party⁺ accused the kitchen of using food which rightfully belonged to block residents. The fellow who brought the meat denied it saying, "It wasn't any of the stuff in the kitchen." They challenged him: "Then where did you get it?" He answered: "That's none of your business." They retorted: "Alright, we will report to Snelson." Kinjo and his gang persuaded George Fujii to report the affair to Snelson. When the kitchen crew heard of this they were indignant and called a strike. To settle the matter George Fujii was transferred to block 27.

July 21, 1943

The block managers' resolution to establish a youth counseling board in Unit I was presented to the local council at its regular meeting this afternoon by Sumida and Nishimoto, the block managers' representatives. As pre-arranged with the council chairman, Sumida was called upon to explain the setup. He stated that the block managers are frequently confronted with problems of juvenile delinquency and that an organization was needed to cope with the situation. Hence a committee of three had been selected from the Executive Committee of the block managers to consult administrative, educational and religious leaders for advice. The result was the formulation of a Youth Counseling Board whose primary purpose will be to lead and guide youngsters rather than to punish them.

At the conclusion of Sumida's speech Nomura felt that the presentation was too weak and that the councilmen had not caught the full significance of such an organization so called on Nishimoto for further explanations. The second speaker feared that the bill might not be passed unless he made a more forceful exposition emphasizing the fact that all of the block managers were wholeheartedly behind the movement. Therefore he stressed the following points:

1. School teachers during school hours and block managers^a after school hours are constantly harrassed by problems of juvenile delinquency. After the recent delinquency ~~wavex~~ wave they became convinced that a central clearing agency for delinquency problems was necessary to handle all problems extending from minor truancy to more serious cases because there was no coordination between them and the law enforcing agencies. Up to the present minor cases which do not warrant the attention of the police department could not be controlled effectively because of the inherent weakness of block managers and school teachers. Thus the block manager often succumbed to the factional intrigues in his block because he had to act as judge and prosecutor simultaneously. When the parent of an accused boy cried, "It can't be true of my boy. My boy could not have done it," and a few of their friends rallied around them, the block manager was powerless. Through the Youth Counseling Board they hope to eliminate intra-block ~~pi~~ politics from handling juvenile delinquency. Hereafter the block manager will report a case to this board and let it judge the case.

2. The block managers are attempting through this Board to establish coordination between various blocks in handling delinquency. Most of the so-called "bad boys" are well-behaved in their respective

blocks but commit crimes in other blocks. He cited the case of five boys in his block generally reputed to be delinquents. At home they were model boys. When complaints concerning them were lodged with the block manager^a by residents of other blocks he notified their parents. A few days later they returned and said: "We talked it over with our boys but they claimed they had not done anything wrong. We know our boys are good and couldn't have done what you said. We think they are misunderstood and misrepresented by their adversaries." He had then tried to get witnesses to substantiate the complaints but they were afraid to come to an unfamiliar block to testify. He concluded that these complainants would not be afraid to testify before an unbiased, central board if there were one.

3. The purpose of this board will not be punitive but corrective. It is intended to be a counseling agency for boys in trouble. Its job will be to find out the source of delinquency in camp so that some intelligent remedial steps can be taken.

4. Minor violations are not attended to in this camp. This inattention is likely to lead to more serious crimes.

He then translated into Japanese the resolution for the Youth Counseling Board which I have previously quoted. He added that the board's authority will be given by the Judicial Commission since it is the sole agency vested with judicial power according to WRA regulations. When the meeting was thrown open for discussion a nisei councilman desired to know whether the board will have authority to pass judgment and inflict penalties. Nishimoto replied that all penalties according to WRA regulations must be imposed by the Judicial Commission. The board itself cannot do so but can recommend to the Commission the type of penalty to be imposed based on its findings.

Kushiya, an Issei councilman, next suggested that this board be created for all three units since delinquency was prevalent everywhere. Nomura insisted that this could not be done since it derived its authority from the Judicial Commission of Unit I. Joe Nakai agreed with the chairman claiming: "If it works out well here, Camps II and III will be copying it anyway. We needn't bother with them."

M. Okamoto, the vice chairman, wished to know who reported the cases to the board. When informed that the block managers would do so he questioned the efficacy of such a procedure. He elaborated: "In my block, there was a case. The block manager had a hard time because the parents said, 'Not my child.' He got into an awful mess resulting from block trouble. I think the block managers will be afraid to report violations to the board. They will be scared." Nishimoto in answer to the challenge replied with determination: "One must have guts to accomplish something worthwhile. If he had guts there is nothing to stop him when he attempts to accomplish something righteous and just. To date there has ~~been too~~ been too much effort on the part of many residents in camp to keep a cover on something smelly. If you do that what is inside will remain smelly and if the cover is faulty the obnoxious smell will leak out and annoy others. We, the block managers, are anxious to treat the good as good and the bad as bad. In order to create a better Poston the bad must be eliminated. We are not afraid."

Matsumoto, another Issei councilman, inquired further: "Of course, I have known Mr. Nishimoto as a man with lots of guts. I know you have been doing what you have said. But can you expect other block managers to do the same? Won't they get into trouble in their own blocks if they report?"

To this Nishimoto replied: "As I have said, this plan has been endorsed by the block managers unanimously. They believe that if the cases were taken out of their blocks and tried by a central organization they will have less trouble than at present. A vote was then taken at the instigation of Joe Nakai and the plan was adopted unanimously ~~the~~ by the Local Council.

A rumor now making its round in camp is that the residents of Manzanar will be brought here soon and that each block will be filled to its capacity.

July 22, 1943

I was informed today that at the time of the Spanish consul's visit in Poston last week a man went up to see the official and inquired what the Japanese government proposed to do about the losses incurred by her subjects during evacuation. He claimed that prior to evacuation he owned a business worth \$10,000 and was making \$70,000 annually. At the time of evacuation he was compelled to sell his business for \$2,000 and wanted to know how he could ~~rexi~~ retrieve the \$8,000 he had lost. It is alleged that the Spanish consul answered him in this fashion: "In Japan all the people are united for a single purpose -- to win the war. There are many people who lost property and wealth during the emergency. Many of them lost considerably more than you have. But not one of them is complaining. No one is asking the government what she is going to do to regain his loss. I believe it is a shameful thing for any Japanese to be complaining of such a thing at this time. It is a sacrifice that a person must make when his country is at war. I am sure this is what your government thinks."

It is also reported that the Spanish consul related that when he visited Gila before coming to Poston many people were present at the

meeting specifically called to meet him. When he inquired what their problems were they began to talk among themselves. It finally resulted in arguments back and forth between themselves and he could not find out what they wanted him to do. On the other hand, at Poston all the complaints were compiled before his arrival. He commended them for the business-like way in which the matter was handled and expressed a desire to revisit Poston soon.

At the time the committee met the Spanish consul, Matusumoto, a member of the committee, advised those who attended the meeting to keep the nature of the conversation a secret. He wanted to keep the administration uninformed. However, when the local council convened on July 21, many councilmen complained bitterly that fantastic and preposterous rumors were ~~afloat~~ concerning the memorandum presented to the Spanish consul so requested copies of it to enable them to correctly inform the residents. In the afternoon copies of the memorandum (quoted under date of July 17) were distributed to the councilmen.

According to a member of the Police Department there are nine policemen who answered No's to 27 and 28 during registration. They realize that they will soon be segregated so want to take it out on the residents for spite. As the initial step they raided three games last night. They were apparently all small-time gambling games ^abecause the biggest stake they confiscated was \$1.59. Our informant warned us: "You better quit games by midnight. If lights are on in early hours, they are conspicuous. Be careful for a ~~month~~ month or so until they are taken away." He further reported that a few nights ago the same group became drunk and going into the hospital after midnight caused much commotion. They were chided by Miss Vickers,

senior nurse, and ordered out of the hospital. In retaliation they drove away with the doormat which rings when one steps on it. The disturbance was reported to Miller by Dr. Pressman, the head of the hospital in the morning. The ~~enex~~ culprits were called before Miller and Ota and severely admonished.

July 23

Block 46
The residents of Block 46 filed a petition for recall of their councilmen charging abuse of prep prerogatives and authority. This was done a few days ago under the leadership of Tankenoto in conformity with the requirements under the charter.

It is reported by several persons in other blocks that a girl, 15 years of age, now residing in other Block 46, a sister of Chis bronze, is making 50 cents a person as a prostitute. It is also reported that she submits herself freely to boys.

Fire Dept.
The Fire Department sent out an order prohibiting smoking of grepefruits rinds, mesquite seeds, beans, etc., for chasing mosquitoes due to the fire hazard.

Rumors variously reported:

Rumors
"75 Italian prisoners are working near Parker. They are pitching tents near the Indian school."

"200 Italian prisoners are camped near Parker."

"300 Italian prisoners are living on the Arizona side of the Colorado River near this camp."

"4 Italian prisoners are in the hospital."

"The Italian prisoners were brought here because the climate here is very similar to that of Tunisia."

"The Catholic father said that 70 Italian prisoners are working near Parker."

"Kibes who return here after 1930 and who finish high school or higher cannot get leave

clearance" — reported in several places.
They cite the specific instance of a man in Block
30 who attempted to get his clearance recently.

"An ~~ship~~ exchange ship will sail in near
future."

The negro nurse is not treated very well
by her fellow workers in the hospital, especially
by young Nisei girls. The girls, it is reported,
is making fun of her behind her back. When
some intelligent Nisei were discussing the
situation and accusing their attitude, a high
school junior girl, who ~~was~~ overheard, said,
"~~The~~ I know why. It's because she does it
like Japanese. That's what they say." This
seems to be a prevailing belief among younger
people.

Hospital

July 24

Masukene visited me today.

Makene and Abe called on me in the afternoon. All of them came to inquire about what I know about the segregation.

lights were shut off from 9:30 P.M. last night to 5 A.M. this morning from Block 17 and 32. A similar incident happened a few days ago. The Engineering Department is accusing of the above blocks for overloading the transformer.

The memorandum (attached) was issued by Nelson on use of electricity

Zimmerman's office requested the Block managers to report the following data for relocation purpose:

No. of faces	males
"	female
"	males above 15
"	female " "

The memorandum for termination of Block night watches was sent out (attached herewith). It is reported that they intend to hire one night watchman per quad.

July 27 (cont'd)

Poston is not closed on Sept. 1st "

manager of #12 asked, "who started that rumor?" Nelson said, "It was started by a fellow who has been doing a lot of work for this project. He told it at a meeting."

Manager of #45 interrupted, "you can't blame just the man for this kind of rumors. Similar stories are coming in here from outside. For instance, the Arizona Republic came out with an article that those people who answered negative on the loyalty questions and who asked for repatriation are going to be sent to Tule Lake. It said also that the relocation camps at Poston, Gila, and Maricopa will be closed. This article was written by a guy by the name of White who claims he is a Washington correspondent. He states that the information was gotten from the W.R.F."

Nelson: "I am not blaming this fellow for saying Poston is closed by Sept. 1. You mean lots of news come from other centers and outside newspapers. I know that. Now about that Arizona Republic," now facing Rich McKee, "that's right down your alley."

McKee: "I sat in the project directors' conference in May and several staff conferences, but nothing was decided more than that those people will be placed in some one camp. There wasn't any discussion that those camps will be closed. However, when people go out and one thousand or two thousand people are left in this camp or here or in that camp there, naturally they will be sent together for economical reasons. But you know yourself how fast people are leaving. I don't know who this man White is. But I wouldn't believe what the papers say. Before coming here I read that the W.R.F. is supplying each evacuee one gallon of whiskey."

Nelson: "Oh, did you know that? I wasn't going to let you in on that."

cleaning up day was decided by the Community Council. The first day is set for July 31, and every Saturday thereafter.

curtailment of use of electricity was brought up. Nelson read his memorandum on electricity which was sent to the block managers. "Transformers are obtainable only on priority. If you burn one, we don't know when we get replacement." Readings are taken from line to line at various locations. They indicated that the transformers are carrying 200% - 250% overload. One example of typical condition is:

A side 205 amps B side 108 amps Neutral 95 amps
" 240 " " 125 " " 105 "

These transformers are rated for 90 amps. (not certain) The ways and means of enforcing the curtailment was left to the Executive Committee. Nelson concludes, "All these were constructed with the intention of having one light in each apartment. So you see how serious the situation is."

Some managers insist that doctors are issuing permits to use hot plates too easily.

Richards of Block 45 made a proposition: "The block night watchman is abolished as of July 31. People realize that we must have night watchmen in each block. He is working not only on patrol but serves the duty of fire warden. In some blocks he starts stoves in the kitchen every morning. He does the work of block manager during night hours. He goes to the hospital for sick people to get ambulance. In my block there was a line ^{when} we had the job vacant. There are many dark spots around my block. Especially around the mess hall. Well, young people from other blocks came there and went through nocturnal calisthenics taking advantage of the darkness. As far as I am concerned I don't

Housing

41 & order

MEMO TO: Block Managers of Unit I

From: Ken Sato
Assistant Director of Police

SUBJECT: Termination of Block Night Watchmen

L. + order

In accordance with the Administrative Instruction of June 26, our division must affect the ten per cent reduction in the evacuee personnel, therefore, with the approval of each Unit Administrator the position of the block night watchmen shall be terminated effective July 31. All persons terminated should be given seven days notice, therefore the notices should be in the hands of the effective persons no longer than July 25. May I ask your immediate attention on this matter.

Ken Sato
KEN SATO
ASS'T DIRECTOR OF POLICE

July 26 (cont'd)

"The article about a man who enticed an inter-
ned's wife is Winnies"

A few days ago a lieutenant of Squad II reprimanded
group playing kara game at 5¢ stake. The players
were Shigekawa, a captain and a policeman
of Squad I. They were playing the place of
the female secretary of the police station, the
former policeman. He admonished the
Squad I members, "when policemen gamble how
can they arrest others who gamble." "Squad I
members are worthless men disgraceful to
the entire force." The captain apologized legally
and profusely. When the Squad II had left, the
policeman who was gambling sneered at the
captain, "you are silly to apologize to them.
you don't listen to those guys of Squad II."

The lieutenant was angry when he heard this.
The next morning, he got hold of the policeman
at the station and told him to come outside.
Outside, the lieutenant said, "what do you
mean when you said he didn't have to apo-
logize. I can handle two or three of you at
one time. I am going to beat hell out of you.
you better pick up a big stick or stone."
Although the policeman apologized, the lieutenant
struck him with fist violently two or three
times. He then left the scene saying, "you
better remember this!"

7/26/43

Gambling

ly 27 (cont.)

care. That's their business. But I don't think the Education Department would like it. Now I don't need to say any more about importance of having a nightwatchman.

Last Saturday the Internal Security Office sent out the notice terminating service of the watchman. That was a surprise. We were not consulted in advance, although the watchman works within the block and we are vitally concerned. They cut them off, so we will not ask them to reconsider it. We can handle the situation ourselves by placing the office under the block manager's staff as in the former days. But here is the trouble; the staff is limited to seven. We have cut the staff to 7 in accordance with Nelson's instruction. We said that this was one and only reduction. It was final. Nelson himself came out with the statement that the staff would be cut to 7 now and no further reduction would be made. Now in order to make room for the nightwatchman, we must cut one more from the staff. This must be done within two or three days. You know that's impossible. Instead, I propose to have 8 until September 30, which is permissible under the Snyder's instruction. That is, we keep the seven men on the staff and the nightwatchman who was under the Internal Security office for the next two months. Then we know that we will have a great deal of change in the population of camp soon. That means, we must shuffle jobs again. I believe, it is wiser to reach the final quota of 7 at that time."

Nelson could not see the advantages pointed out by Washimoto. He immediately began attacking ~~by~~ the following grounds.

1. Many nightwatchmen just held their work cards, but not on job. They are usually fast asleep in bed. (Washimoto's answer, "I will make a report to you then. I have a competent and conscientious

last order
(cont.)

nightwatchmen in my block. He is right on the job every night. I hear this kind of argument in camp quite often. Do you realize what you are saying. It's the same as saying that because there are a few incompetent and lazy block managers, all the block managers should be fired.

2. The Internal Security office cut the jobs out. So it's up to them to reconsider. (Answer: It's more efficiently supervised under the block managers.)

3. Under the W.R. H. instruction, no one under in the block manager's office has the authority to enforce the law and order. (Answer: "If block managers the duty and authority to maintain law and order within their own blocks are vested. Therefore, the block managers have the right to delegate such authority to any one during the night hours.")

4. The one and final reduction had been made and should stand.

After a lengthy argument back and forth, it was decided to refer the matter to the Executive Committee.

However, I learned from Ken Sato in the afternoon the following facts about this matter.

1. Their office never intended to abolish the whole nightwatchmen.
2. They are having a great deal of trouble with the nightwatchmen in Camp III.
3. They decided to fire everyone once and to rehire those desirables.
4. If any block have special need, it may be and given the privilege of retaining the night-watchman.
5. Nelson knew all these facts.

July 28

The Executive Committee (of Block managers) meeting

As to the ways and means of curtailment of electricity consumption, the following difficulties were brought out.

1. Doctors are issuing too easily permits for use of hot plates. In one case, a family receives a permit from Dr. Murakami just because they are all friends although there are no one sick. Doctors are usually reluctant to refuse resident's request. One manager said, "After all, doctors must practice among the Japanese after the war. They don't want to antagonize anyone. ~~Even~~ By giving in to the requests, the doctors are thanked and appreciated. They don't lose anything."

2. The privileges are abused by the possessors of the permits. The permits are intended only for sick persons and babies under two years of age. But the healthy ones and grown ups are taking more advantage than those who are entitled. Besides, they like to brag out about the fact. E.g. "I drink coffee every night." This makes the unprivileged resentful. They say, "Those not sick are using hot plates. Why can't we?" This makes the enforcement of regulations very difficult.

3. They are several persons in a block who would not heed order anyway. People must be made realize the consequence of unrestricted use. They must experience the resultant inconvenience. "They don't realize fire hazards and don't think about fire prevention until they have experienced damages from fire."

4. In Block #2, there are 50 coolers in operation. Each one is equipped in average with $\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower motor. That is to say, the coolers alone are using

Housing

about 60 amperes, which is overloading the transformer.

It was finally decided that inasmuch as each transformer is equipped with a ~~circuit~~ circuit breaker, the rating should be lowered to ~~more~~ safer load. Then electricity will be automatically shut off from those blocks whenever they use electricity is used ~~excessively~~ excessively. When lights are shut off and the residents are confronted with inconvenience, they themselves will search for violators. If such violators ~~are~~ ^{be} found, they will be censured or ostracized by their fellow residents.

At this meeting Roy Furuya was present in place of Nelson, who ~~was~~ is usually there but was busy elsewhere at that time. Michimoto of Block 45 asked Furuya, "The Boston Chronicle printer this morning said the Tule Lake center was set aside for the segregation. I want to have it verified." Furuya answered, "That's right. We knew that for a long time."

Michimoto: "What? Who do you mean by 'we'?"

Furuya: "Mr. Head, Mr. Nelson, and myself."

Michimoto: "Nelson knew that?"

Furuya: "Yes, Mr. Nelson knew that."

Michimoto: "Do you remember what Nelson said yesterday that his policy is to let us know everything just as soon as possible. He has been telling us all he knew. This makes him a damn liar."

There was a chorus of "that's right" from the block managers present.

Furuya: "Sometime ago Mr. Head called Mr. Nelson and he in his office and said, 'I receive a notice from Washington that they select Tule Lake for the segregation camp.' But Mr. Head told us to keep quiet about it, because it may be changed. So although I knew I couldn't tell you."

Michimoto: "All right! If that's the case why, ^{did} Nelson

led to great ^{st.} And more guesses
now. We hate to see people worried. This is being repeated right
We are an-
xious to give to the people the right information
as quickly as possible.

"This morning we were led to believe that you have
withheld the information to which we were rightfully
entitled. ~~But I am glad~~ Our confidence in you
was shaken. But I am glad that our suspicion was
unjustified and groundless. However, I want to
stress that we want to shoot straight and we
want you to shoot straight."

Block squatters July 28

the person who
to build it."

via the Area Block Managers Supervisor —
There has been some trouble between Block 3 and Block
13. To control dust from the firebreak, some residents
of Block 3 sprinkled water from time to time.
However, young people of Block 13 resented the
fact that their baseball ground was wetted and
could not play ball in the evening. Recently the
young men and the man with water hose got
in heated argument. The old man of Block 3
couldn't subside his anger and wrote out an

July 28 (cont'd)

open letter to the residents of Block 13 and posted it on the wall of Block 13 messhall. In it he accuses the residents of lack of public spirit and that they wouldn't care about the agony of the Block 3 residents. He posted it without the knowledge of the block manager, who tore it off as soon as he found it. The old man complained to the supervisor that the letter was taken off without his knowledge. The supervisor explained to him that he posted the letter without permission, so anybody who tore it had the right. To do so without the poster's knowledge. "Both sides claimed that they got permission from Mr. Head."

Nishimoto of Block 45 said: "I know Tom Sakai is a nice young kid and hates to say 'no' to anyone. Lately I notice that many requests for work are coming through to the block manager's office. Some of these aren't things which the block manager should be asked to do. Take, for instance, this public opinion survey. The block managers aren't Gallup poll men. We all have lots of work to do."

Sakai explained that he didn't request the block manager to run the survey. In fact I told them (Sakino and Toshi) that it isn't a work of block managers. It's up to each block manager. If he wants to do it, that's ok."

Nishimoto: "You didn't say that at the meeting yesterday. You requested the block managers to take the survey."

Sakai: "I don't remember what I said at the meeting."

Then the block managers of the Executive Committee complained about the survey.

"It belongs to the ag department. Why don't they send their men out?"

"The survey is asking women to answer the questionnaires. How can we ask them?"

"It says it is an agricultural survey. There are lots of questions which aren't agricultural."

"We can't make people to answer them."

It was decided finally to leave this survey to discretion of each block manager. That no more

B.S.R.

survey will be accepted. All memorandums, statements, and requests should be centralized and censored by the supervisor.

The Boston Chronicle today carries the following article in its Japanese section Camp II:

The Segregation Camp at Tule Lake

Director Myers wires

It was verified that Tule Lake is to be selected as the segregation camp when the American government puts the segregation policy over all the relocation centers. This was reported by radio news on the 25th. According to the Tule Lake Dispatch of July 20th of the Tule Lake Relocation Center,

Director Myers of Washington WRA wired the project director of the Tule Lake Rel. Camp that Tule Lake will be made the segregation camp and preparations are being made.

The definite procedure of segregation is being discussed at the project directors' conference which will be held in Denver on the 26th + 29th. ∴ it is expected that it will be officially announced by Director Head at beginning of Aug. However, the fact that Tule Lake is the segregation camp is definite. That center ^{can take} care of 15,000 persons.

The fact that the campmates now at reloc. centers who are deemed disloyal are to be segregated is a definite policy. However it is not ~~quite~~ clarified yet who is to be classed as disloyal. According to newspaper report these

are 1st those who applied for repatriation + have not cancelled June 13th of this year and those whose answers were disloyal at the time of military registration.

Others are not known yet. Although newspaper reported that June 13th was the deadline for cancellation of repatriation and correction of registration there are still accepting them at present at Boston Rel. Center. Those who desire to come should apply to Camp Director, Crawford of Camp II.

After the meeting Tolson said to me. I got in at the right time picked in at the right moment.

Tom said: "I got in at the right time picked in at the right moment."

July 29

This happened sometime in April. At the poultry farm 33 chickens were stolen from one coop one night. At that time Kawasaki (councilman now) was hired as the regular nightwatchman. A few weeks afterward he was discharged as the chicken could not be stolen if he had been right on the job.

At the Executive Committee meeting of the block managers yesterday, Tamoda of Block 42 said, "What kind of work does this Dr. Miyashima do? Is he an 'inn' for the FBI?"

Nishimoto: "He lives in my block. Why?"

Tamoda: "He calls on every internee who has come back from detention camp. He asks lots of personal questions. When the interviewees refuse to answer by saying, 'I don't want to answer questions like that,' he insists on getting the answer and sometimes, I understand, he threatens. People are sure mad about that."

Nishimoto: "He works in the Census Bureau and goes around interviewing people for the registration file and the job record file. He has a tendency to show too much curiosity in someone else's private affairs."

The police raided a group of men gambling in Block 14 about 2 PM two weeks ago. They were playing a game which is played in ~~one of~~ those Chinese gambling establishments. And the most irritating feature to the arresting policemen was the fact that the block nightwatchman who is technically employed by the Internal Security Office was one of the gamblers.

A few days ago they were brought before the Judicial Commission for trial. These men pleaded that they would not gamble. On the strength of their promise they were given a suspended sentence of with a probationary condition of six months.

Kurata's trial — (via a policeman who attended the trial)

One day about two weeks Kurata, who originally got his job as carpenter but later assumed more authority (some claimed that he began to order around people without official authority just because he is a member of the school building committee), fired a boy, about 18 years of age, from the school project. This boy had been an errand boy driving a pick-up truck and doing odd jobs. Kurata's contention was that the boy took the truck to his own block and drove it after the working hour for his pleasure. Although he had been reprimanded for that, he would not heed. The boy's story was that Kurata was anxious to get hold of the truck for his use. In fact he had made several attempts before. At one time, as the boy alleged, Kurata said ~~to the foreman~~ to Anderson, "I will do that boy's work. We don't need one worker just for those errands, besides he is lazy and mousing the car." Enmity existed between them.

After the boy was fired, he sought out Kurata and picked a quarrel. In the argument, the boy ~~was~~ got heated and used profane language. Kurata filed, afterwards, a criminal complaint against the boy for the use of profanity to him. The trial was held about ten days ago in the regular courtroom, which is simultaneously serves as the City Jail. John Means acted as the defense attorney for the boy and elicited ~~the~~ from the complainant the fact that the boy swore at Kurata ~~where~~ when they were alone and no outsider was present. Means especially emphasized ~~the~~ to bring out the fact that no girl was within the hearing distance. Then Means concluded his defense with a scathing attack upon Kurata for his smallness of getting wrought up by a few profane words from the young kid. The case was dismissed by the court.

Errand boy
Kurata

July 29 (cont'd)

The regular meeting (July 28) of the Local Council
— via Nomura

Chief Sano and Keizan Yaketsu of Block 46 were present as observers. They thought that the recall petition from their block might be dismissed. Toward the end of the meeting they asked what happened to their petition. I answered them that it was sent to the Community Council as provided by the Poston Charter.

"As far as I know, Okamoto will resign willingly if they take steps to save his face. For that the kitchen must be cleaned up. It's not necessary for Sano to resign."

"At first I thought that Okamoto (M.) of Block 30 was behind the Tanakato gang for all this recall attack, but I don't think so. Okamoto (M.) tells me that the both sides called on him to tell each respective story. He says that he told them that it is a shameful thing for all Japanese; it should be settled amicably."

When the committee headed by Okamoto (M.) met the Spanish Council and received the message from the Japanese diet, there was a discussion among them to send a reply. From the floor Hane of Block 16 wanted to find out what has become of the matter. Okamoto and Matsumoto (Blk 36) promised that the committee will frame the reply. Then a discussion as to raising the telegram cost followed. It was reported that it would cost about \$40. Some one said that it would mean a little over one dollar per block and should not be difficult. Okamoto began to canvass at random some councilmen whether they were willing to be assessed. When Nomura was asked if his block will stand the allotted cost, he answered, "I don't know. I am a Nisei and I can't express my opinion on that question. I will take it back to my block and find out about it."

Iwatake (an editor of the Japanese section of the Poston Chronicle) — He complained that we at Poston receive WRA news much later than other relocation centers. This results in false rumors widespread. He requested the chairman to ask them to issue statements

Block 46

Block 46
Iwatake said that the heart mountain paper carries the full detail of the segregation as early as July 21.
But group selection
Communication

as soon as he gets her from Washington. Nomura
answered, "If ~~Mr. Head~~ you want Mr. Head to be
tough and strict to the letters of the instructions I
will do that. But what would it be good for us?"
Then he went on to explain, "In many instructions
from Washington there are things which are not so good
for the evacuees. Mr. Head is always trying to find
loop holes or to change bad parts. He does it wait
to announce it while he is trying to change it. This
deadline of cancellation (It was reported by various
papers that the cancellations of repatriation before
July 1 will be honored.) Mr. Head does it be-
lieve in setting that date. He thinks that people
should be allowed to cancel it any time. So this
project is still accepting cancellations. Another
thing. Before Mr. Head said before he left for Denver
[that] he doesn't believe in segregation of people who
asked repatriation. He said, 'There is nothing wrong
in Japanese people wanting to go back to Japan.'
(This was also verified by Mr. Kawachins) He said
he hoped to change it at Denver.

Nomura proclaimed that hereafter the Local
Council meetings will be held on the 1st and 3rd
Wednesdays every month. "There is no use for
you to come up here in hot weather every week.
There isn't enough business for us to discuss.
When something important comes up, I will
send a memo and call a special meeting!"

Nomura to Okamoto and Kawasaki, "I will
resign (from the chairmanship) any time when you
are ready to shove up in my ass." — This happened
about 2 weeks ago.

On about July 25 — Nomura to Kawasaki,
"You are a Local Council member. A Community
Councilman. You are a member of the Hospital
Committee. Now you promoted yourself to City
Treasurer's job. I know you were going around
doing dirty politics to get yourself these jobs.
You are going after names and prestige. You want

Local Council

Personalities
Kawasaki

July 29 (cont'd)

to be a big shot. But you haven't got ability to hold all these jobs. I have known you for a long time. I knew your father, too. I know how much you can do. This job of [being] on the Hospital Committee is a big job by itself. It should be more than enough for your ability. Why don't you stick to just one job."

Incidentally this white bearded, stoop shouldered old man is seen every day loitering in the Local Council office.

The Community Council is trying to form an arbitration board. (調停局). "As soon as we heard about this, I proposed to disband the Social Relation Board (社会関係会) (for Unit I, which was sponsored by Nagai last winter) I got the consent of all the board members and notified Nelson. But Nelson refused to accept it. He said, 'I am going to keep it until the Community Council establishes something better.'

"When we framed the constitution we intended the Community Council to hold its meeting only when it's ~~needed~~ necessary. Now they are holding meetings all the time sticking their noses in everything. I can't say anything because the letters of the constitution allow that."

"It seems that Nakamura wrote to the project director of Minidoka asking him how the reduction of manpower is progressing there. I think he wanted some material to attack this project. The day before yesterday a letter was forwarded to my office; it said, 'Mr. Wade Head, the Project Director; attention: Mr. M. Nakamura.' The letter ~~said~~ was written by Stafford and said that the reduction of number of employed on the project went on smoothly. They are reaching the quota of 2900 workers by July 31."

The Heart Mountain Council wrote to Nomura and said that in many centers people are having great difficulty in getting the cash grants of \$50. They wished to take the matter up with the Washington W.R.F. "I answered them we got nothing to complain here. You know, out here everybody is getting \$50 if he just signs a paper, but I couldn't tell them about this."

Nelson

via C.E. Cashier — "when I went at the Taylor's office the other fat guy (Ahlmann) was paying \$300 cash. He said, 'Lots of money!' He said that was a cash grants for indefinite leave. He showed me the list of cash paid out by the project. I saw in it lots of \$2756 and \$300's."

The Youth Counseling Board —

Tuesday afternoon, Nelson, Kawachino, Nomura, and Sakai met as specified by the resolution and chose as the board members Sakamoto of Blk 45, Sumida of Blk 16, and Yotow of Blk 12.

This afternoon the board members met for the first time in the conference room. Nomura, Kawachino, Sakai, and Sakamoto were also present.

Sakamoto representing the original committee explained in detail why and how the board was organized. He also explained what is expected from the board.

The board is to meet every week on Monday morning.

via the cashier of the Community Enterprises — Sometime ago Roy Yoshida told me that my name is on the stop list. He told me I'd better find about it. So I went up to the administration. Up there they told me that I signed for the repatriation. They said I signed it when they called for it the very first time. The fact is this: You remember, several hundred people stormed the office and there were much commotion and excitement. The people in the office didn't know what they were doing. Anyway I went there for Mrs. T. (who occupied the same apartment with him at the time). At the entrance she wanted to go back to Japan and she asked me to find the detail. Her husband wasn't going back and he wouldn't do it for her. At the entrance of the office, the girl took my name down and made me sign on a paper which contains many other signatures. Otherwise, as she said, she wouldn't

Juvenile Delinquency

Warning

Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

July 23, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: All Block Managers

SUBJECT: Curtailment of Use of Electricity Necessary

We have been experiencing a great deal of difficulty in Poston with our transformers. This is due to the increase load placed on them by the use of appliances, coolers, and etc.

Below, you will find extracts of a memorandum from Mr. R. H. Rupkey, Chief Engineer, which reads as follows:

"As long as this condition exists, it will be necessary to protect the transformers by cutting off electricity from the overloaded blocks during the period in the evening when overloading occurs. To avoid overloading in your block, please conform with the following instructions:

1. Do not use electric hotplates, toaster, and coffee pots between the hours of 4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., except in cases of sickness.
2. Avoid as much as possible the use of electric irons during the hours from 4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.. Performance of electric irons in the mornings will be better than in the afternoons, not only because of overloading of the system but the voltage will be higher in the mornings and the irons will operate more satisfactorily.
3. Avoid unnecessary use of lights."

It is very essential that you discuss this matter with all the residents in your block, in order that they might be informed of the seriousness of over loading the transformers; and solicit their cooperation in this matter in order that we might not have to take necessary steps of calling in all appliances for storage in the warehouse.

L. L. Nelson
Unit 1 Administrator

LLN:me

July 30

Rev. K. Misato, (Holmes) the blind and deaf evangelist, wrote to the Spanish Consul at San Francisco. He requested information regarding the procedure of expatriating the Japanese citizenship of dual citizenship. "I am going to push this vigorously as soon as I find about it out. I have been advocating the single citizenship for more than twenty years, but the Japanese people have been misled by so called leaders whose idea was unwise and misguided."

Re. ...ing segregation. People are, ...ture, status,

Expatriation

I did say 'no'. They got give me a hearing because I don't think they can afford to let it stand as 'neutral'. Anyway, I did not know what I was doing then."

On the first page of the July 30th issue of the Boston Chronicle, the following announcement appeared in Japanese: (It was the first time that any news in Japanese appeared on its first page.)

As False Rumors Are Rife, Mr. Burge
Issues Stat

In

July 31

The mimeographed statements by Burge and MacTee were distributed to the block managers (attached herewith).

Shakimoto: "How come these were mimeographed? They appeared in the Porton Chronicle yesterday morning."

Tom Sakai: "Who read the Chronicle anyway. Besides the prints are illegible."

The hog pen was built near the sewer plant. The residents of Quad 9 were complaining of odor. Some weeks ago at the block managers' meeting Sumida, who is also a member of the Police Commission, complained that the fence is cut and the hogs were let out quite often. Saito of Block 59 exploded pugnaciously, "As long as the hogs are there, the wire fence will be cut. The hogs should be taken elsewhere." The matter stood undecided. But the hogs were loose almost every night. The police was waylaying to arrest the offender for several nights but could not catch him. George Kurata was suspected because he was seen several times going toward the pen early in the evening.

One night about two weeks ago, the police finally succeeded in arresting the man. He was a bachelor from Block 54.

Early this morning (3:30 A.M.) I was awakened by two policemen. One was a lieutenant. They were both drunk and had difficulty in speaking coherently. They had a drinking party among the police force. After they were intoxicated, the members of the Squad 3, who were on duty at the time decided to raid gamblers. They raided one place, but an argument arose among the police force. When the gamblers were asked to reveal their names and address, they refused defiantly. The policeman became angry and insisted to take them to the police station for further question. But the captain of the squad insisted that it was unnecessary and stopped the policeman from taking them. H. was further incensed and said that it would be neglect of their duty. Finally H. left the scene threatening that he was not willing to work under the captain and wanted to quit the

police department. He came home. But the lieutenant of Squad 2, who is his close friend, was immediately sent to his home to pacify him. He was quite talkative in attacking the policy of his captain. The argument did not get anywhere and both knocked at my door to seek my opinion. I was awakened in the early morning and was compelled to pacify and reason out H. They finally decided to go and see the captain right away and settle the matter with the lieutenant acting as arbitrator of the nine.

Lights were cut off from Blocks 22 and 27 for last two nights. Last night the lights went out while the Fujin Kai (Women's Club) was having its meeting in Block 27. The reason was overloading of the transformer which is serving the two blocks.

It is reported that many people are wishing to go to Tule Lake. They are applying to change their "yes" answers to the questions #27 and #28 to "no". Some are rushing to apply for repatriation. Some of the reasons given confidentially are as follows:

"I don't want to go outside. If I remained here the W. R. F. will put pressure and try to put people outside. They will close the camp sooner or later. If I go to Tule Lake I am safe for the duration. They can't kick me out from there."

"My family is going there. I don't want to be separated from them."

It was said that the Sakakis applied for repatriation a few days ago because their son had answered "no" and is Tule Lake bound.

On the other hand contrary opinion was expressed by young Japs who are known to be ardently loyal.

"They had it coming."

"Some are trying to change it to 'yes', but what shouldn't be allowed."

"Too many guys don't know their own mind. They were too easily influenced by agitators."

One Jap's woman said, "I want sign for repatriation if I could be sure that I get the first chance to go to Japan after the war."

July 31 (cont'd)

People are still in suspense. They are awaiting Head's return for definite announcement.

Yatsushiro and Sakino came to see me. Inasmuch as I refused to cooperate with the Agricultural Dept's public opinion survey, they were anxious to persuade me. My reasons were:

1. The survey does not belong to the duty of block managers.
2. Some of the questions are objectionable. It is not the kind called for by the agricultural department.
3. If I hand out the questionnaires, the people will feel obligated to me to answer the form.

B.S.R.
We finally agreed that the manager's office will supply the list of names (21 persons) whom they want to sample.

In the afternoon Yatsushiro and Sakino visited Sakamoto, also a resident of Block #5, ^{with} whom the boys shared the office at one time. Sakamoto agreed to help the boys and distributed the form to the persons listed.

After supper, Sakamoto informed me that he had handed out the form. I told him that I objected to some of the questions and refused to handle them. He was reprimanded for doing something which was refused by the block manager contrary to the welfare of people. Sakamoto apologized that he had not been aware of it.

The manager of #46 handed out the questionnaires. He informed me, "Some of the guys got mad and said, 'I am no damn farmer.' I don't care if they fill them out or not."

Tom Sakai informed me, "The boys came to see me yesterday and asked me how the survey was getting along." I said I don't know. They asked me to find it out. I told them that that is not my business. They should do it themselves."

The Japanese section of the Boston Chronicle on July 31 carried a translation of Julius McKee's statement concerning the possibility of closing the relocation centers immediately after segregation.

The Camp III page (Camp III) published the following article:

Warno Rash and Hasty Acts in Connection with Segregation

It is expected that the detail of segregation will be announced to the public as soon as Director Head returns. However, by the article in the Los Angeles Examiner of the 28th that "76000 Japanese will be released", people are disturbed. Some hasty people rushed to the administration and demanded application blanks for repatriation.

Regarding this, Acting Director Bunge issued the statement on the 29th. Assistant Manager Wainio of Unit III warned the people to refrain from rash and hasty acts. He pointed out that it is impossible to abolish all the relocation centers entirely:

1. The article is Director Meyer's unofficial personal statement. The abolition of all the relocation centers is his opinion of long standing.
2. The government should not release them without due consideration once the people had been evacuated and their life had been uprooted from the foundation.
3. The U.S. government is responsible for their living or for public sentiment toward Japanese after the people are released.
4. Although the Dies Committee and public opinion requested segregation of the loyal and the disloyal, present public opinion supports maintenance of the centers.

Communism
S.W.

Aug 1

It was reported, crediting its source to S.W. that there were invasion troops and escort warships when the American planes bombed the Paramushiro recently. Of the American invasion fleet, 27 were sunk and the rest was chased away.

One man said, "The O.W.I. changed their policy since the sinking of the Wasp. When they announced the sinking, they met a strong criticism from all sources blaming them for lowering of the morale. Since then they don't release any news on the American losses."

Another man said, "When the Japanese submarines were active at the outbreak of war along the Pacific coast, they were looking for the Saratoga, which was the only aircraft carrier they could not account for. The carrier was sunk by a submarine action a little afterward between California and Hawaii and since then it is quiet along the coast. At the time the Saratoga was sunk, the crew got into life boats, which were later attacked and sunk by their own planes, mistaken for Japanese invasion troops. This story was told me by my good friend who is very influential in Pasadena. His son was on the Saratoga and was killed."

13.5.R. In Block 45 the residents who received the agricultural public opinion survey questionnaires had a notion that these were sent out by the administration. They believed that they were compelled to answer them as they were for the Registration. The block manager made an announcement in the mess hall that the survey is conducted by the agricultural department in conjunction with a public opinion institute in Denver. "Although the Chronicle reported that it is conducted by the block managers, I have nothing to do with it. I have objected to some of the questions in it. It is up to the individual whether they answer the form."

It happened yesterday morning. After the drinking party a group of policemen drove to the poultry farm and

demanded the watchmen some chicken. Because there had been rumor in camp that the poultry workers were selling chicken surreptitiously and privately, the foreman gave his crew a stern warning. The watchmen explained this situation to the policeman and refused to give in to their demand. However, the policeman was not satisfied with the apologetic explanation and threatened them of physical violence. After showering of harsh words, the police left the scene without the spoil. Two young men, who were visiting the watchmen at the time, confided, "They sure made me mad. I felt like picking fight with them. But I am leaving here this Friday after having a difficulty in getting the permit, because I had answered no-no and had been placed on the stop list. I didn't want to get in a trouble with the police who might cancel my leave."

An Iseii woman was under the care of Dr. Kawachi for an urinal trouble. Now that the doctor has volunteered for army, she was concerned. On the advice of her friends she was obsessed with the idea to go to the Mayo Brothers' Clinic. As to the feasibility of the plan, her grown up daughter went to see Mrs. Kawachi, whose husband was away for the army examination. She said sympathetically, "I am sorry for all those patients who has been under the doctor's care. Many of them came to the doctor to beg him to remain here. I know that the doctor in his heart wants to serve all of you. But at the same time we must be thinking of our future. We can't see anything for our advancement by remaining here."

Mrs. Kawachi then took the daughter to consult Dr. Pressman as the Mayo Clinic plan, since she could not answer it herself. Dr. Pressman explained to the patient's daughter that the medical situation in Boston is better than that existing in the outside communities. ~~The~~ The hospital is always available to the sick people and is manned by competent doctors. In Boston more doctors are available than outside, whereas in many towns

Aug 1 (cont'd)

there is only one doctor for 5000 persons. "And those towns are common rather than exceptions," Dr. Treasman continued. "If you can afford the life of a millionaire, then go outside. But even so, remember you are a Japanese. We must admit that there is a strong race discrimination all over the country now. I heard many stories that doctors refused to give medical care to Japanese people. I think it is true that in some cases hospitals refused to accept Japanese patients."

The Japanese section of the Pasaden Chronicle published the following article:

Policy and Procedure Decided on Segregation Reported by Rohwer Times

Editor's Note: ^{have} we reported the outline of segregation. However, the Rohwer newspaper carried the following article as the final segregation program, crediting it as the announcement of the Washington authority. In reprinting the article this paper wishes to present the complete picture of the policy and procedure of segregation.

1. The segregation center is not a punishment center or a center for trouble makers. The purpose of segregation is to separate those whose loyalty to the U. S. is suspected from those whose country is the U. S. and who make their home in the U. S.
2. The Tule Lake Relocation ^{Center} is made the segregation center.
3. It is planned that segregation begins in September and ends in the middle of October.
4. The army is responsible for the evacuees after they board trains until they arrive at the center.
5. Those who applied for repatriation and did not withdraw the application prior to July 1, will be sent to Tule Lake without hearing at the centers. In case the family head alone applied for repatriation, his family will be interviewed to determine their desire. Those who withdrew their application

prior to July 1, will be heard individually before their segregation status is decided.

6. Those who answered the question # 25 unsatisfactorily will be judged individually according to their reasons. They are interviewed to present their case.
7. For those who believe that they have been segregated unjustly an appeal will be held in the segregation center.
8. Lumber and other necessary material will be supplied to make boxes for furniture, etc., to those who will leave this center.
9. The residents of Tule Lake will be transferred to Heart Mountain, Granada, Central Utah, Minidoka, Jerome, and Poston.

The segregation center at Tule Lake will be operated by the W. R. A. and similar to the present relocation center. The difference, however, is that there will be no self-government and no leave permits. In

addition, surveillance will be much more strict. Subsistence, clothing, medical care, public assistance, education, employment, co-operative, and legal service for evanee properties, etc., will be same until new instructions are issued at Tule Lake.

SMOKING ROOM

Concerning the segregation program the outside English newspapers began to publish news coming out of the W. R. A. Headquarters in Washington unofficially.

Suddenly there is a ~~fundamental~~ change in the evacuees mind & not only at Poston but in all the other centers.

We, the Poston Chronicle, is presenting to the reader a translation of the news which were carried by the English newspapers. It is to present the outside public opinion regarding the segregation plan carried by the newspapers. It is our wish to watch the program with the reader.

This is the newspaper of a relocation center. Therefore

Aug: (cont'd)

it is beyond our hope to print true editorials or to issue official statement of the publisher.

As information is information. In essence, it is depended upon interpretation and judgement of the reader.

SOMBLOQUY OF A WATER IMP

Timely Topic
by Kengo Ogawara

△ There are people who insist stubbornly that they will remain here for the duration.

△ I am not criticizing it in whatever way. Even the government says that they will not close the relocation centers and will not kick the Japanese out.

△ They argue compulsively.

"We were forced in here."

"We did not come here, ~~because we liked it~~ from our desire."

That is very true.

△ When one is asked, however, if he is willing to be fed until his death not only for the duration but after the war like the natives, (he probably means the Indians.) he shakes his head.

△ That's the point. There is not a single Japanese who wants to be taken care by the United States [government] forever.

△ Director Meyer publicly admitted that the fact that the Japanese had been evacuated to the relocation centers is a mistake of the U.S. We must be considering of relocation sooner or later.

Nelox. attitudes

Aug 2

The following rumor originated in Camp III and is now spreading in Camp I:

"The most reliable source confidentially stated that the whole aggregation program was cancelled at the Project Directors' conference in Denver."

No. of Volunteer Workers for School Bldg Proj.

Block	Population	1st Round No. of Workers	2nd Round No. of Workers
2	224		
2	224	24	25
12	174	23	18
15	185	22	31
18	227	37	36
30	241	32	35
31	221	31	33
17	258	37	
42	199	31½	
26	263	45	
27	218	34½	
28	224	40	
16	245	42	
32	249	42	
13	265	48	
5	172	34	
3	269	54	
38	251	51	
45	219	47	
60	222	57	
36	252	55	
39	269	69	
21	179	42	
22	224	53	
37	230	54	
54	258	90	
11	190	47	
6	179	49	
19	242	67	

Labor Problems

14	239	67	23
43	273	61	24
44	239	75	
46	214	69	
53	228	90	
55	233	100	
59	247	113	

August 7, 1943

(confidential)

Via Nelson: Admin. people are not nervous or jittery. We are pressed with work and overworked. All of us are tired. We like to run this thing smooth and quiet as possible. ~~Some~~ Those who are bound for Tule Lake are going to be separated again. Some of us are going to be sent to Seapp and others to Tule.

Question on loyalty is very difficult. It's up here (pt. to heart). You can't find anything by giving a person a hearing. He should be judged by the way he acts in camp and what he says. Those who obstruct say again program is just the same as doing sabotage. Those guys are to be dealt with this time. (Yahiro, Nakamura, Takamoto,)

Takamoto came in and threatened Roy Furuya. Yesterday he threatened to beat up George Oki. I can't stand those things. As soon as this thing is over in a few days we'll handle his case.

There was one tough guy came in this morning mad as hell. He was hot. He shouted: "You can't change my mind. No use calling me in so many times." So I said: "Alright, alright, brother. I'm not trying to change your mind. We aren't trying to change anybody's mind. They are lots of other people who wants to change their answers and we are giving them a chance. (In connection with this Nelson said, "See, I feel like quitting. If that kind of thing keeps on I don't see any use for me to stay here.")

In or a fact that so many young kids were influenced in answering loyalty question Nelson said in a way registration was handled in February: "If I had my way I'll split camp into 4 parts and give mass meetings calling all parents + children and give them the truth what it really means. Then we wouldn't have had all this trouble" (Implication is that he blames parents a great deal for influencing youngsters).

Nelson: "Most of the people are alright. They are all nice, just E. It's only a few who are agitating and creating trouble underground. Unless we have this segregation there will likely cause trouble joining agitation."

Poston Chronicle

Since Aug. 6 Poston Chronicle has had no Jap. Section. Poston Chronicle office was flooded with protests. G came in & said: "We're paying subscription of 30¢ a month just because we want to read Jap. Section. We don't care about English section." This is what happened. There were so many complaints & criticisms coming in to admin. concerning news printed in diff. pages and Nelson & "There were six diff. newspapers in Poston" (English section of 3 camps & Jap. Section of 3 camps) "and they were coming out on 6 diff. news." ~~The trouble~~ This was esp. noticeable w reference to segregation news. It created much confusion. So Nelson suspended all three offices at once & told Camps I & III to telephone in their news to Camp I and Camp II edit that at Press Bldg. & print it so news will be uniform. But Jap. sections cannot agree upon it so it has been is still unsettled. "Kenny (Camp III) is the stubborn guy."

~~Nelson's office revealed that since talk of segregation there was only one who wanted to change his "yes" to "no".~~

8/8/43

~~Nelson with reference to Board of Segregation Review said in Helvin's team they finish just like this (snapping fingers) but in Powell's he asks too many questions.~~

~~Mumura who sat as evacuee observer on Powell's team said that of the 19 they interrogated this morning 13 did not wish to change, 6 did.~~

#

August 13th

The Executive Committee of the block managers were called in the emergency session to discuss how to relieve the serious overload on the electrical system. Nelson brought Bowman, the foreman of the Maintenance Dept., and Ken Schultz, the foreman of the electrical division.

Housing

Nelson explained that the sub-station transformers and the block transformers were overloaded for the past several weeks and that they were "hot enough to light cigarettes". If the transformers were burnt, there was not another available to replace the damaged one. "The project," he said, "has been trying to buy some transformers for the past year but has failed so far, even with a priority rating. Unless some drastic restriction be taken on the use of hot plates and electric irons, which were more or less under the control of the block managers before the November strike, we must pull the main switch." Nelson stressed the fact that if the electrical system failed the water system would also fail simultaneously.

Nelson also bared the fact that the project director was presented with a memorandum from the Maintenance Dept. ^{stating} that if the present situation continued they could not be responsible for any damage done to the system. Subsequently the administrative staff (Cauc.) met in an emergency session and decided to issue an executive order from the project director prohibiting the use of electrical appliances except coolers, radios, and sewing machines. This order demanded the irons to be used only during the specified hours and all the hot plates to be placed into the government warehouse.

Nelson stated that he wanted reactions of the block managers before he would issue such an executive order. The block managers were quick to show their concern and worry when such an order should go into effect. They argued lively and excitedly for the next two hours and a half, making ~~at~~ Nelson to remark at one stage to Bowman, "You thought I was crazy when I argued for half an hour at the staff conference. See! What did I tell you?"

August 13th (cont'd)

First of all, the block managers attacked the administration for taking hot plates away from babies and invalids. One of them said that the coolers should be taken away from the healthy before we take hot plates away from the babies and the invalids. To this suggestion Nelson expressed the impossibility of such an attempt, "You pull in the coolers! Not me!"

The contention of the administration was that the invalids were well taken care of in the messhalls by the dieticians and that for the babies a system of milk stations could be established. The block managers argued that the contention was based on erroneous assumptions and presented many evidences which took Nelson by a complete surprise. These following facts indicated that there was a complete lack of coordination between the unit administration, the subsistence department, and the hospital.

1. The ones with the permits for the use of hot plates were abusing their privileges. Some were making coffee every night; some others were cooking rice; some others were frying shrimps or chicken. Such practices created resentment among those not privileged, resulting often in block dissensions.

2. The doctors were issuing the permits too easily, not desiring to antagonize the residents by refusing their requests. In some instances doctors issued the permits because they were their friends or clients in the pre-evacuation days.

3. The Dietician's Dept. in the hospital were giving the invalids the lists of special diets according to the WRA instruction. The invalids in turn would look through the list and would demand to eat some food which were not available in the kitchens, as if "picking food from the menu in restaurant". They caused a considerable trouble for the block dieticians. In other cases, the invalids bought those foods listed from outside and cooked them in their own apartments, thinking that "eating those listed foods is the license to get well". One manager said, "You say that the messhalls

August 13th (cont'd)

can take care of the sick people. But how can they? The dietician in the hospital is giving those lists which contain ice-cream and sherbets. They come to kitchen and demand ice-cream and sherbet. Or they come and ask for chicken. They would say, "The doctor said I must eat chicken. I want chicken s erved. Don't laugh. That's happening right now."

After the lengthy arguments, Bowman explained that each block might be allowed to use 120 amperes and should use its own discretion. He presented the readings on the block transformers(attached) and the dangerous over-loading should be rectified immediately.

It was agreed that the babies under two years of age or under should be permitted the use of hot plates. Meanwhile Nelson took upon himself to see the hospital staff to work out some stringent method of curbing the abuses of the privildges by the invalids. If such control could be worked out, there was no objection to let the invalids use the hot plates.

Nelson promised that he would call a meeting of the hospital dietician, Snelson, Pressman and himself to obtain better coordination between the departments.

The emergency meeting was continued until the following Monday.

#

Handling

The police department called in two or three persons to determine whereabouts of a certain Endo, who was on probation from the California court. Endo ran a chain of gambling houses in the Santa Anita Assembly Center and was arrested and tried. He was sentenced and susequently released on probation. However, he failed to report to the probation of fice and was a fugitive. The California police requested the Poston police department to question his friends in Poston as to ^{his} whereabouts. It was ~~relex~~ revealed by the witnesses that Endo had been in Tuscon all this time.

August 14th

Copy
Residents inquired of the Community Enterprises why the canteens were not selling soaps without restriction as it was done outside. They were told that the Community Enterprises had not enough fund to buy them. Now the residents are demanding to know what happened to the working capital and the profits. They are suspecting some ^{un}authorized expenditures.

Aug. 16

Juvenile Delinquency

A few days ago the following incident happened in Block 22. A gang of boys, about high school age, of the block were acting insolently for the past several weeks in the mess hall. They came in, for example, about 5 in the morning after they had seen their friends off at the departure station and demanded early breakfast for themselves. At other times they came into the kitchen and demanded something to eat. The chef did not like their attitude and told them off every time. On the latest occasion, the chef lost his temper and told them to "go get the hell out of here". The parents, when they heard of this, became angry and instigated the boys "to go and get the chef".

One evening recently, these boys, about 15 in number, lined up in the kitchen and threateningly demanded the chef to resign. The chef indignantly left his post immediately.

Now the supporters of the chef are accusing the boys and their parents for their unreasonable action.

#

The Executive Committee of the Block managers met in an emergency session to work out further details of enforcement of curtailing the use of electricity.

Discussion on how the irons and hot plates were to be controlled was carried.

Restricted use of plates even if they have the permits was recommended.

A lengthy debate as to the enforcement of this regulation brought out the following conclusion:

Nelson: "This is Mr. Head's order. If any one does not obey it, he will be penalized as the violator of the project director's order. We cannot sacrifice the welfare of 8000 people because

Warning

of a few selfish individuals. If any one violates the privilege [given him by the permit], we will take the permit away. If any one does not obey this order, there is the police department. You inform me the names; then I will take the permit. You don't have to take it on yourself. I want to protect every block manager. There is Tule Lake and there is Camp.

Nelson promised that he would back up any action the block manager might take.

Supervisor was instructed to make a brief written résumé of the procedure of the curtailment, which was to be made available to each block manager. He was to explain the procedure at the managers' meeting tomorrow.

#

Public Health

Executive Committee meeting of Aug. 16. She claimed that she has not received a full cooperation from the block dietitians. In Camp I her dietetic classes were poorly attended. Those lists of diets given to the patients are for both the patients and the dietitians to know what they can eat when the foods are available. In some cases when the patients do not abide by the orders (e.g. demanding special food from the mess hall, but eating whatever they care for in the canteen) these offenders are taken off the special diet.

She is hoping that special dietetic kitchens be established in the strategic sections of camp. She is also planning to have special lunches for school children in the adobe buildings when the new term opens.

#

The fire chief (Jap.) made an appeal for firemen. He said there are only 17 men working on 24 hrs - then - 48 hrs - off basis. He needed 22 more men. "We haven't had fire for last 3 months. It's due any time now. We don't want to repeat the disaster of Block 4. We must train new men. The 17 men we have aren't enough to man even one of the two engines."

#

The attached copy of instruction on use of electricity and electrical appliances was distributed to the block managers.

In the afternoon Miss Rees sent her assistant (Jap. girl) to me that their department cannot handle the issuance of the permits. "Miss Rees gets mad if I mention about the hot plate again." I told her that the order is from Mr. Head and Mr. Nelson decreed that Miss Rees and her department should handle the issuance. Miss Rees cannot change the order without consulting either Nelson or Head; ~~she~~ ~~replied~~ that if there were efficient dietitians in every block no hot plates are needed for the

History

April 17

Nakachi of L. R. B. complained to me that some block managers have not been conveying the information to the residents as they were requested by various memorandums. He deplored the condition and expressed his intention of making an appeal to the block managers in their meeting.

Block managers meeting

Nelson refuted the article which appeared in the Aug. 11th issue of the Colorado Times (Job. paper) that Mangano, Lila, and Poston would be closed in the near future. "Most probably," Nelson indignantly said, "Mr. Myer was misquoted. The paper seems to know more about Poston than we at Poston. Poston will be here as long as the war lasts and even after the war. We are requesting the project director of Granada, Mr. Lindsey, to investigate where they got the news."

(It was reported that some residents of Block 35 took the paper to Mr. Head and requested to know if it was true)

The housing was frozen for one week. There were some peering the Housing Department that they wanted to move nearer to their friends because they must leave for Tule Lake soon. Nelson stated that those people who are Tule Lake bound should not be allowed to move at all. The new order will go into effect next week that every person must be cleared by the segregation board before he may be allowed to move.

List of names of the persons who are to be sent to Tule Lake will be completed by Aug. 20. In some block they are 45 persons moving to Tule Lake in the repatriation category alone.

Urias Rees, the field dictator of the hospital, was called into the meeting to explain some accusations brought out by the block managers in

Aug. 17 (cont'd)

Because Nelson had announced ^{that the managers} that the residents should see Miss Rees for new permits. She complained that there were many coming to the office and causing confusion. "She said she wouldn't handle the permits. If I mention hot plates, she gets boiling mad. The invalids don't need hot plates after all if we had efficient dieticians in every mess-hall. We have nothing which can't be prepared in the kitchen. It's not fair to Miss Rees, because they are piling up work on her always. She works until late every night. I feel sorry for her." I told her to tell Miss Rees to get in touch with Nelson immediately, otherwise she would be sure to get into trouble with Mr. Head.

Later when I reported this to Nelson, he remarked, "Yep, she called me up. I told her, 'Are you going to take care of the permits or aren't you? If you aren't, just tell me so. I'll act on it right away. The black managers can't be responsible for health problems. They can't be responsible for the permits.'" She agreed that some method would be worked out in the hospital.

#

Unit I
 Amperage Readings
 Date: 7/30/43, 7/31/43
 Time: 8:30 to 9:30 P.M.
 37.5 K.V.A.

<u>Block</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>N</u>
2-15	120	90	35
3-14	138	120	20
4-13	167	125	34
5-12	123	80	44
6-11	180	65	124
22-27	240	150	78
21-28	200	195	38
30-19	205	198	30
18-31 17-32	185 180 ⁵	282 280 ²	339 339
35-46	200	150	36
36-45	143	145	12
37-44	199	197	12
38-43	250	150	99
39- 42	200	140	67
53-60	200	200	12
54-59	250	130	130

USE OF ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

1. All hot plates, irons and other electrical appliances with certain exceptions to be turned in. (Radio, cooler)
2. Hot plates will be reissued to all babies under the age of 2. Permits must be had for those over 2 yrs.
3. All permits given up to date are cancelled.
4. Mothers should get together in all blocks to discuss schedule on use of hot plates.
5. All ironing to be done during office hours. No exceptions. For Sun. it is recommended that managers designate certain hours to check out and check in irons.
6. Number of irons to be used in each block will be left to the discretion of each mgr. depending on number of coolers, hot plates, and voltage of transformer.
7. All mgrs. should stress the importance of cutting out unnecessary lights.
8. Maintenance will try to give periodic report on every individual block.

Aug 18

Ed Ouchi came to the Block Manager Supervisor and complained that Bower Nakashima and Kinichi Nakamura were back in camp. He suspected that they were returned because of the pressure from the Nakamura - Okamoto - Kawasaki faction who had circulated the petition to Head to call back these boys. I took Ouchi to see Ray Furuya to determine the facts on the case.

Furuya was without much information about them. All he knew was that the two boys out of four who were sent to Leupp via Gila were allowed to return here on the recommendation of the Leupp director for their good behavior. Ouchi claimed that they were returned too soon and that the premature return will have a bad influence on the community. The boys of this camp would feel that they would not be punished severely even if they commit disorderly acts. He also contended that the politicians would now feel that they had succeeded in bringing them back. They would feel now that they should investigate who had sent them away. They might harm those persons who gave the adverse testimonies when the hearings for the boys were held.

Furuya retorted that Ouchi was afraid for himself, because he was one of them who testified against them. (Furuya later accused Ouchi of being yellow, because he was afraid to identify the offenders before Miller and again before Head. He had a definite knowledge who the offenders were but he evaded the responsibility by attributing the source of his information to some one else, thus "A rumor says", "I was told", or "People are saying ---") He stressed that Mr. Head would not reveal the names of about 40 persons

who gave the testimonies and would protect them from any harm. About those politicians, he said: "I would like to see any of them make a false move, because we are watching them."

According to Furuya, Boner Nakashima came back three days ago and came into his office for the Selective Service registration the next day. The following conversation, as Furuya stated, took place between them:

Nakashima: "You don't seem to recognize me. I am Boner." He said apologetically; his former smart-aleck, arrogant attitude was gone.

Furuya: "How did you like Leupp?"

Nakashima: "I didn't like the place. I hated to live there. I tell you it's no place to be punished at. It is very strict up there. You have to do what they tell you, or else. You have to get up 5:5 in the morning. Then a roll call before the breakfast. After the breakfast a day of hard labor. You have to line up for another roll call in the evening. Lights are out at 9 and you got to be in bed by that time. Anyway, you will find me a different man this time. I don't want to repeat the same mistake."

In fact Furuya was thoroughly convinced that Nakashima had been corrected. He added that the recommendation from Leupp to Mr. Head cited excellent and exemplary conducts of Nakashima and Kishi Nakamura. He argued with Onchi that they should be given every opportunity to reorient themselves.

The meeting concluded with a promise from Furuya that he would obtain the facts on the case and would report to the Executive Committee of Block managers which initiated the drive to clean up juvenile delinquents.

Aug. 15 (cont'd)

via Furuya — The news of return of the two boys spread around camp rapidly. In his block (#22) girls had been planning to hold a dance party but now they called it off. They said in a horrified tone, "Bower is back. We can't have our dance."

via Furuya — Okamoto (Block 30) has ^{been} going around blocks and assembling residents. He has been giving talks on the war in the Pacific. It was known to the administration that Okamoto's talks contained some news which had never appeared in the American papers. "He knew that Japan captured some islands before we ever found out from the papers." Head and Gelvin suspect the presence of S.W. sets. They are keeping a close watch on Okamoto.

Tanaka, the Hospital business manager, stormed into the office of Tan Sakai, from whom he demanded angrily that the block managers should cease to send the residents to the hospital for the permits to use hot plates. Sakai showed the mimeographed memorandum from Head and explained that the arrangement had been made between Nelson and Miss Rees for the permits. Tanaka could not retort Sakai when he said, "This is Mr. Head's order. You'd better see Mr. Head."

Tanaka ^{was} finally reconciled and stated that he would call a conference of the doctors and Preman.

Head's order on the curtailment of electricity was distributed to each and every apartment. (One copy for each apt. was an unusual procedure only once or twice used before. Usually 2-10 copies are sent to each block to be posted on the bulletin boards.)

The order drew many lively comments from the residents.

"Why don't they fix it so that we can use more

Communications

S.W.

Housing

Housing

electricity" and "They ~~cost~~ are asking too much"
are the most common accusations

The residents were more concerned about the
hot plates than about segregation.

#

In Block 2, the manager announced in
the mess hall at the lunch time, (electricity)

" Those who do not obey this order
will be sent to Tule Lake."

The resident received this announcement
seriously.

August 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL RESIDENTS

ATTENTION: Block Managers

FROM: W. Wade Head

SUBJECT: Over-load on Electrical System

During the past three weeks numerous checks have been made on the main SUB-STATION BANK and all BLOCK TRANSFORMERS to determine the extent of the over-load on the transformers in Boston.

This check has revealed that a serious condition exists and there is a grave danger from fire if it is not corrected immediately. When our project was constructed, the electrical installations were figured on the basis of two outlets in each apartment; provisions made for laundry and ironing service; mess hall equipment.

Since we are faced with the over-load of our electrical system, I am hereby ordering the Block Managers to pick up the following electrical appliances:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Irons | 7. Heating Pads |
| 2. Washing Machines | 8. Electric Grills |
| 3. Hot Plates | 9. Percolators |
| 4. Electric Cookers | 10. Waffle Irons |
| 5. Electric Stoves | 11. Toasters |
| 6. Electric Bean Pots | 12. Curling Irons |
| 13. Popcorn Poppers | |

It is further ordered that all unnecessary lights be turned off, particularly we wish to discourage the use of high wattage lamps only when necessary. Arrangements will be made to place all restricted electrical items in the warehouse. In the case of electric irons and washing machines, each Block Manager should prepare a schedule of use and in no case should more than two washing machines be in use at the same time. All irons to be used either in the laundry or ironing room.

For the time being, exemption is made of the following items: coolers, radios, bottle warmers.

If the above restrictions do not take care of the over-load and reduce the load to the safety factor, it will be necessary to give consideration in further restricting the use of electrical equipment including coolers.

This order supersedes all previous orders regarding this subject, and all permits issued covering the use of Electrical Appliances are hereby cancelled. Your cooperation is necessary in this matter.

W. Wade Head
W. Wade Head
Project Director

(35561)

August 19, 1943

Nelson was in conference with doctors and Pressman on the curtailment of electricity. The Jap. doctors were adamant and reluctant to take charge of issuing permits for using hot plates. Kawachi contended, ~~that~~ ^{o.} Nelson, that the doctor will issue the permits to 'all the ϵ who ask' for it. Nelson retorted that if that should happen ~~to~~ the main switch will be pulled off then how will the doctors like it. Finally a procedure was worked out as follows: (1) The doctors will issue permits to invalids who need special diet or special cooking, ^{will} after their records have been checked. (2) The applicant, ~~take~~ the signed permit to Pressman's office and have it countersigned by him. Pressman must check the case of the patient. Then (3) The permit is sent to the blk. mgr.'s supervisor's office where the name be filed in the master sheet ~~for~~. (4) The blk. mgr. supervisor will then send the permits to the respective block mgrs. who have the right to protest if necessary.

Working

Aug 20

Nelson revealed the following data. He wished that it be withheld from the residents

For Camp I

No. of persons interviewed by the Review Board

No. of persons who changed from "no" to "yes" ³²¹

No. of persons who maintained their original "no" ¹⁴⁰

The exact figure for all the three units has not been compiled yet. ¹⁵¹

In the evening of Aug. 18, some one unknown placed matches under the tar paper on the "G" building wall in Block 34. The matches were ignited and the wall caught fire. The fire was put out without causing much damage as it was found out by a Caucasian school teacher (female) who was asleep in her quarter in the "G" barracks.

Nelson suspected it as a prank by the Caucasian youngsters of the personnel.

An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the Block Managers was called in the afternoon to discuss some problems arising from enforcement of Mr. Head's order on use of electricity. There was a conflicting request from the Maintenance Dept. regarding the maximum amount of electricity each block may be allowed to use. On Aug. 16 in the emergency meeting, Bowman stated that each block's share should be fixed at 120 amperes (approximately 13,200 watts) while subsequently Schultz stated (Head of the electricity division) stated that the share should be 18,750 watts. Nelson and the managers were indignant because they worked out the detail of curtailment based on

Fire Dept.

Maintenance

120 amperes. Now they must revise everything based on 18,750 watts. Nelson telephoned Schultz and Bowman to come before the body for explanation, but they were out.

The managers of Block 2 and 12 reported that they have some in their blocks who refused to turn in their hot plates. In Block 2, a high school teacher defiantly told the manager, "You have no right to take my hot plate. No one is going to take it away from me." The manager was perplexed and brought the case to Nelson. Nelson in turn consulted Ted Haas on the legal points of enforcement. At the meeting Nelson announced that every block manager should turn in the names of the persons who refused to obey the order. Then he would write a nice letter, "as nice as I can make it," to them explaining the serious condition of the electrical equipment. If they did not obey even after that Nelson would send Jumbo Ota to pick up the electrical appliances. The managers of #2 and #12 both wished to appeal again to the offending residents before Nelson would act on the cases.

Following the procedure established between Nelson and the doctors ^{yesterday} the hot plate permits were coming to the various block managers. To the permits for the residents in Block 2 and 12 their managers raised objections that the persons in question did not deserve the use. The managers decided to call in Dr. Pressman and requested Nelson to get hold of him. However, Dr. Pressman was in the operating room and was not available. His assistant instead explained over telephone that the patient in Block 2 deserved the use because of T B while the permit for the one in Block 12 should be taken up. At the same time the assistant

Aug 20 (cont'd)

apologized that the permit slipped thru and begged
for a close cooperation of the Block Managers

The memo on Sgt. F. Kawai's case was sent into
the Head's office and Nelson's. Nelson assured
me that he would support my contention.

Aug. 21, 1943

George Nagakura, blk. mgr. of 36 told X this morning that one girl who works in the ad refused to hand in her iron saying she had loaned it to Steich because it was too expensive to entrust it to the blk. mgr. Steich wrote a note to the blk. mgr. saying that she had the iron but not responsible for fire for theft. He took the note to Tom Sahai when X was there. X objected on the grounds that it should not be permitted because it would set a precedent and would be the beginning of abuse. (by that meaning that she could return the iron to owner & she may have it in her possession). She would also be liable to brag to the residents and others & would complain. In blk. 2 ~~other~~ person holding out can easily turn it over to Care. teacher and stick his tongue out). ~~Later~~ So Tom wrote note on note of Steich to the effect that blk. mgr. should have control of iron. Let George take it over to Steich.

Meanwhile Head & Nelson paid their respects to X. At that time he acquiesced Head with above. Head said: "Alright. I'll have the iron returned to the blk. mgr. If she needs the iron she should go to the blk. mgr. and borrow it." At same time X told Head that each blk. mgr. was trying to treat every resident equally & fairly of discrimination.

There was a recall election of the Councilman in blk. 46 all day today. Up to 3:00 P. M. yesterday the opposing faction of Okamoto had 3 candidates on the ticket, namely, Sano (chief), Yakata (power behind the scene), and Fujiwara. They pulled two candidates out so only Sano left to oppose Okamoto. Today at the election booth a policeman was posted to preserve peace. That is why Head & Nelson peeked thru.

Yesterday there was a strike of hospital pharmacists which lasted for 2 hours. Trouble began when Pressman refused to let them eat in the hospital mess hall. Sahamoto & a few others intervened & told them that it is not Pressman who is suffering from strike but the residents. They then returned to job.

Storing

Block 46

Lab Relations
(Hospital)

#

Juvenile Delinquency

As it was requested by Ed Ouchi & X on Aug. 18
Roy Furuya contacted Wade Head regarding the
appearance of Boner Hashima & Kiichi Hashimura.

Roy Furuya informed X this morning that the two boys
were returned here on the recommendation of the Leupp project
director & was approved by Wade Head. They are on probation
at present. Boner Hashima intends to relocate as soon as
an order is made with his relative outside. Kiichi Hashimura
& family will be transferred to Granada.

#

#

Aug. 22

Block 46

Frank Tanaka, the former T.C.C. Councilman from Block 46, changed his "no" to "yes" on that Sunday, Aug. 8. Subsequently it was known to the administration that he wrote directly to Director Meyer complaining about the opposition to the recall attempt against Okamoto (Block 46) and requested him to intercede in the matter. The letter, however, was turned over to the project director and caused quite a discussion among the administrative officials, who resented the fact that Tanaka had written over the head of Mr. Head. In some quarters it is maintained that his change of the answer be disregarded and that he should be sent to Tule Lake. Any one like him, as Nelson put it, does not deserve the chance given him on segregation and should not be treated as a loyal American.

#

Communications
S.W.

S. W. sets are moved from place to place, not kept at the same place for two succeeding nights, in order to avoid the search by the police. For a few days about two weeks ago the reception was very poor. Now it is coming in very clearly at 10 PM every night.

#

S. W. - A spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters broadcast said: "Munda is still in the Japanese hands, although the U.S. claimed that they have captured the place. How ^{do} they account for the Japanese forces at Munda still unharmed. Before they should claim the capture, the Japanese soldiers must be driven out.

The U.S. are making many false claims, Attu, they said, had been taken, but it is still held by the Japanese.

[#]
S.W. — According to the American figure, Japan should have any cruiser remaining. All should have been sunk. These false claims notwithstanding Japan still possesses a powerful fleet of cruisers.

[#]
Last night's S.W. reported that one American cruiser and two destroyers were sunk in the central Solomons.

[#]
S.W. — Since May to this date Japan destroyed approximately 3,000 planes (the exact figure was given in the broadcast) and killed or wounded 45,000 American soldiers in the Solomons.

[#]
S.W. — The Japanese Ambassador to Germany, General Oshima, flew to the Russian capital to negotiate the peace between Russia and Germany. (Matsenaka was reported to be at the Russian capital also) Churchill came to Canada to discuss countermeasures with Roosevelt.

[#]
Agitation and resentment are mounting now against the Co-op. for donating \$250 and \$5-a-day to Matsenaka for his recent trip to the relocation centers. The accusing sentiment originated in Camp #.

Coop

Aug 23

via Nomura

The Local Council called in the Co-op representatives a few days after Mitani left regarding the rumors that a large sum of money was given to him for his trip. The representatives explained that Mitani received \$250 as the initial advance and was to receive five dollars a day beside the transportation expense. The final amount was not known.

It was also brought out by the investigating committee of the C.E. that there were some receipts in the amount ranging from \$50 - \$100 signed by manager Kato which were not explained for. It was suspected by the committee that the C.E. were giving a bonus of \$2 - \$3 to each worker.

"The best way is to let the Co-op Congress delegates to investigate how the stores are run. We brought up the subject in the regular meeting last week. I said then, 'I bet about 30 out of 36 block delegates to the Congress don't know what's going on in the Co-op. The delegates owe to the residents to see the stores are run all right. So the residents should ask lots of questions to their block delegate. If he does not know how they are run, ^{he should be replaced by} a new capable man. This way we can check the Board of Trustees, because the Trustees are elected by the delegates'. Some of the members of the Board of Trustees I wouldn't trust by dog!"

#

Various block managers endeavored to get workers for the Fire Department but met a difficulty. The parents are reluctant to send their boys to the Fire Station because of its ill reputation.

The Fire Chief reported that he's gotten only one new worker since he made the appeal to the Block Managers.

Coop

Labor Problems

Rumor

Rumor circulates — The Gripsholm will make regular trips from now on. At least 3000 more Japanese will be repatriated beside this sailing on Sept. 1.

Block 46

The result of the recall election of Block 46

Sans — 92

Okamoto — 21

#

The chief topic of discussion among the residents today — conjectures lying up the S. W. rumors about the presence of Matsuo and Oshino in Russia and the newspaper report of the recall of the Russian ambassadors in the U. S. and England.

#

Quia Nomura — All the Japs, male and female, who answered "no" to the question 28 changed their answer to "yes". It was evident that they could not understand the question and answered "no".

However, there were many Japs girls who answered "no" because their husbands answered "no". They didn't have any conviction or high loyalty of their own.

There were 58 female citizens who answered "no", according to Nomura.

Communication
Evening